FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-186
Wednesday
27 September 1989

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-186 27 September 1989

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further on Meetings, Speeches at ACC Summit 1
Closed Working Session Held *[INA]* 1
Salih Receives Mubarak *[Sanaa Radio]* 1
Leaders Confer 26 Sep *[Sanaa Radio]* 1
Foreign Ministers Meet 26 Sep *[INA]* 1
Egypt's Al-Baz Comments *[MENA]* 1
Military Cooperation Not Discussed *[Cairo Radio]* 1
'Text' of Press Statement *[INA]* 2
Recommendations, Resolutions *[Amman TV]* 3
Final Session Held 26 Sep *[INA]* 4
King Husayn Addresses Session *[Amman TV]* 4
Salih Closing Speech *[Amman TV]* 7
News Briefing Held *[INA]* 7

Palestinian Affairs

AL-QABAS Notes Palestinian Diplomatic Moves *[23 Sep]* 7
Al-Ghusayn Queried on Middle East Peace Process *[Vienna DER STANDARD 26 Sep]* 9

OPEC Affairs

OPEC Oil Ministers Hold Meeting in Geneva 9
Closed Session on Long-Term Strategy *[Kuwait KUNA]* 9
Ministers Suspend Meeting *[AFP]* 9
Iran Urges Higher Production Ceiling *[AFP]* 10
Monitoring Committee Resumes Meeting *[Vienna OPECNA]* 10

ARAB AFRICA

Egypt

Mubarak Returns From ACC Summit in Sanaa *[MENA]* 11
Mubarak Departs for Visits to France, U.S. *[MENA]* 11
Mubarak May Meet Al-Qadhdhafi After U.S. Visit *[London SAWT AL-'ARAB 24 Sep]* 11
Information Minister on Arab, Domestic Issues *[AL-WATAN 21 Sep]* 11
Sources Say Military Aid to Sudan Suspended *[London SAWT AL-'ARAB 24 Sep]* 13
Official Says State 'Committed' to Subsidies *[Cairo Radio]* 13
Muslim Brotherhood Members Arrested 23 Sep *[AL-WAFD 25 Sep]* 13
Editorial Views Visit by 'Unwelcome' Rabin *[AL-SHA'B 19 Sep]* 14
Implications of Rabin's Cairo Visit Assessed *[AL-AHRAM 22 Sep]* 15
Editorial Assails Israeli Likud Ministers *[MENA]* 16

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses World Seminar on Islam *[JANA]* 16
Northern Cyprus' Denktas Visits Libya 19
Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi *[Ankara TV]* 19
Addresses Islamic Solidarity Meeting *[Bayrak Radio]* 19

Morocco

Hassan Gives Interview Before Spain Visit *[Madrid TV]* 19
King Hassan Visit to Spain *[cross-reference]* 21

Sudan

'State of Emergency' To Remain in Effect *[Accra Radio]* 21
NSRCC Member Receives Chadian Foreign Minister *[Omdurman Radio]* 21
Minister Sole Point of Contact on Refugee Affairs *[Omdurman Radio]* 21
Al-Bashir Inspects Military Installation *[Omdurman Radio]* 21
Ministers Discuss Central Region Situation *[Omdurman Radio]* 22
Provincial Commissioners Appointed *[Omdurman Radio]* 22
Numayri's Activities in Egypt Criticized *[Cairo AL-WAFD 24 Sep]* 22

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

Interior Ministry 'Surprised' by Saudi Statement *[KUNA]* 23
Amir Holds Talks With Mitterrand in Paris *[KUNA]* 23
Official Discusses Amir's Tour, Iran Relations *[KUNA]* 23

PDRY

Minister To Attend YAR Anniversary Celebration *[Aden Radio]* 24

United Arab Emirates

Ship Loaded With Toxic Waste Cruising Gulf Waters *[AL-BAYAN 24 Sep]* 24

Yemen Arab Republic

President Salih Marks Revolution's Anniversary *[Sanaa Radio]* 24

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Returns to Baghdad From Sanaa *[Baghdad Voice of the Masses]* 26
East German Construction Minister on Visit 26
Meets Agriculture Minister *[INA]* 26
Joint Committee Begins Meeting *[INA]* 26
Industry Minister Meets Junker *[INA]* 26
Planning Minister Receives Junker *[INA]* 26
SRV's Nguyen Dy Nien Attends Babylon Festival *[VNA]* 26

ISRAEL

Shamir Urges Adherence to Cabinet Initiative *[Jerusalem Radio]* 27
Shamir Opposes 10 Points Despite U.S. Support *[Jerusalem Radio]* 27
PLO 'Experts' Drafting Plans for Negotiations *[MA'ARIV 26 Sep]* 27
PLO's Milhim Praises Peres' Stand on Delegates *[THE JERUSALEM POST 27 Sep]* 27
Paper Says Palestinians Should Choose Delegates *[AL-FAJR 25 Sep]* 28
HAMAS' Yasin Discusses Elections, 10 Points *[Jerusalem TV]* 29
Joint Trade Talks With Soviets Open in Paris *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Talks Lead to Agreement *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Arens, Polish Foreign Minister Meet in New York *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Envoy Leaves Panama Following U.S. 'Pressure' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 30
Argentine President Discusses CX-2000 Missiles *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Ministry Has Full Knowledge of PLO Meetings *[THE JERUSALEM POST 27 Sep]* 31
High Court Explains Approval of Progressive List *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 31
Meridor Says Collective Punishments Justified *[THE JERUSALEM POST 26 Sep]* 32

Olmert Backs Death Penalty for 'Serious' Crimes *[Jerusalem Radio]* 32
Violence, Strikes Reported in Territories 32
IDF Closes Tulkarm 32
Tax Collection Prompts Strike *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33
Israeli Arabs' Nationalist Trends Increasing *[MA'ARIV 25 Sep]* 33
'National Institutions' Condemn Revenge Killings *[AL-FAJR 26 Sep]* 34
Finnish, Dominican Envoys Present Credentials *[Government Press Office]* 34
El Al To Begin Regular Flights to Yugoslavia *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns From ACC Summit in Sanaa *[Amman Radio]* 35
Jardanah Interviewed on Foreign Debt, Budget *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 23 Sep]* 35
Daily Publishes 1988 Export Statistics *[JORDAN TIMES 26 Sep]* 37
Paris Paper Analyzes National Election Trends *[AL-MUHARRIR 23 Sep]* 37

LEBANON

Hizballah Decries Executions in Saudi Arabia *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 39
Hizballah Threat Against Saudi, U.S. Interests *[Voice of National Resistance]* 39
Syria Blamed for Attacks on Hizballah Targets *[VOL]* 39
U.S., Iran Continuing Negotiations on Hostages *[AL-SHIRA' 4 Sep]* 40
Ship Said To Unload Arms in East Beirut Port *[VOM]* 40
Ibrahimi Satisfied With Security Situation *[RFL]* 40
Junblatt Discusses 'Awn, Syria, U.S. Policy *[Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 12 Sep]* 40
Soviet Ambassador Calls Situation 'Positive' *[Beirut Radio]* 41
Jubayl Residents Deny Lebanese Forces Actions *[RFL]* 42
Group Ambushes Syrian Patrol, Injures One *[VOL]* 42
Limited Cease-Fire Violations Reported in Beirut 42
Palestinians, Amal Fortify Positions in South *[VOL]* 42
Israeli Helicopters Strafe FRC Positions *[VOM]* 42

SYRIA

Khaddam Says War in Lebanon 'Has Ended' *[Beirut Radio]* 43
Defense Minister Views Mideast Situation *[Rome ANSA]* 43

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Rebels Overrun Post, Inflict Losses in Kabul *[Islamabad Radio]* 44
Gulbuddin, Rabbani Rebel Groups Clash *[Kabul Radio]* 44
Army Successful in Khowst, Nangarhar, Qandahar *[Kabul Radio]* 44

India

Another Missile Successfully Launched 27 Sep *[Delhi Radio]* 45
Foreign Secretary Returns From Iran Trade Talks *[Delhi Radio]* 45
Parliamentarians Return From China Visit *[Delhi Radio]* 45
PRC Leader's Optimism on India Ties Cited *[Delhi Radio]* 45
Hungarian Defense Minister's Visit Reported *[Delhi Radio]* 45
Kashmir Ministers Given Guns for Self-Defense *[AFP]* 45
10 Percent Annual Growth in Industrial Exports *[Delhi Radio]* 46

Iran

U.S. Ready 'To Eliminate' Chemical Weapons *[Tehran Radio]* 46
Majlis Official Rules Out Ties With Saudi Arabia *[IRNA]* 46
ABRAR on U.S. 'Exploiting' of Saudi Arabia *[IRNA]* 46
Tehran Clergy on Ending Saudi Regime's 'Crimes' *[Tehran Radio]* 47

Paper Criticizes Kuwaiti Silence Over Executions *[IRNA]* 47
TEHRAN TIMES Views Relations With Kuwait *[16 Sep]* 47
Editorial Urges Stronger Ties With Gulf Countries *[TEHRAN TIMES 18 Sep]* 48
President Reportedly Seeks Improved Regional Ties *[TEHRAN TIMES 19 Sep]* 48
Amal Delegation Meets Hashemi-Rafsanjani *[Beirut Radio]* 49
Editorial Views Lebanon Talks With Syria *[TEHRAN TIMES 20 Sep]* 49
Firuzabadi Appointed Chief of General Staff *[Tehran TV]* 50
Ground Forces Commander on Troop Readiness *[Tehran TV]* 50
Velayati Confers With Counterparts at UN *[IRNA]* 50
Official Outlines Policy on POW Issue *[IRNA]* 51
POW's Released 'Unilaterally' *[Tehran Radio]* 51
IRNA Cites Editorial on Chemical Weapons Deal 51
KEYHAN on Release of Prisoner Held in UK *[10 Sep]* 51
IRNA Cites Paper on Possible Pardon for Cooper 52
KEYHAN on Pardon for 'Spy' *[IRNA]* 52
Editorial on 'Rationalism' in Ties With France *[TEHRAN TIMES 19 Sep]* 53
Visit by France's Scheer Reportedly Promotes Ties *[TEHRAN TIMES 19 Sep]* 53
Indian Deputy Minister, Besharati on Talks *[Tehran Radio]* 54
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Announces New Academic Year *[Tehran Radio]* 54
Economic Council Meets, Outlines Program *[Tehran Radio]* 54
Daily Urges Campaign Against 'Economic Terrorists' *[IRNA]* 55
Finance Minister Meets UNCTAD Official *[IRNA]* 55
Karrubi Appoints Deputies To Review Council *[Tehran Radio]* 55
IRGC Exhibits Achievements at Tehran Trade Fair *[Tehran Radio]* 55
Editorial Views Economic Relations With West *[TEHRAN TIMES 17 Sep]* 56
Official on Mining Borders Against Drug Smuggling *[KEYHAN 5 Sep]* 57
KEYHAN on Changes in Nonaligned Movement *[9 Sep]* 57
KEYHAN Urges Reconsideration of Foreign Policy *[5 Sep]* 58

Nepal & Bhutan

Bangladesh Prime Minister Begins Visit 25 Sep 59
Meets With Prime Minister *[AFP]* 59
Applauds Relations *[Dhaka Radio]* 59
Meets With King Birendra *[AFP]* 59

Pakistan

Foreign Minister Attending UN Assembly Session 60
Leaves for New York 22 Sep *[Islamabad Radio]* 60
Meets Counterparts at UN *[Islamabad International]* 60
Minister Affirms Support for Afghan Rebel Regime *[Islamabad Radio]* 60
Ouster of Najibullah Necessary for Afghan Peace *[JANG 19 Sep]* 60
Bhutto October Visit to Bangladesh Confirmed *[Islamabad Radio]* 61
USSR To Assist in Modernization of Steel Mill *[Islamabad Radio]* 61
50 Students Arrested; Protests Banned in Lahore *[AFP]* 61
Fighter Plane Crashes Near Peshawar; 1 Killed *[Islamabad Radio]* 62

Sri Lanka

Committee Formed To Monitor 27 Sep Cease-Fire *[LANKAPUVATH]* 62
Rules for Cease-Fire Monitoring Committee Listed *[LANKAPUVATH]* 62
JVP Rebels Asked To Surrender During Truce *[AFP]* 62
Beginning of Cease-Fire With JVP Reported *[AFP]* 63
Situation 'Quiet' as Cease-Fire Takes Effect *[LANKAPUVATH]* 64
EPRLF Says LTTE Violating 20 Sep Cease-Fire *[AFP]* 64
IPKF Accuses LTTE of Violating Cease-Fire *[Delhi TV]* 64
TELO Leader Willing To Share Power With LTTE *[Colombo International]* 65
Premadasa Vows To Preserve Sovereignty *[Colombo International]* 65
President Meets Liberal Party Delegation *[LANKAPUVATH]* 66
Minister Says Security Situation Improving 21 Sep *[LANKAPUVATH]* 66

Rebels Attack Police School in South 22 Sep *[AFP]* 67
14 Killed; Tea, Rubber Factories Targeted *[Delhi TV]* 67
24 Sep Government Communique on Security Situation *[LANKAPUVATH]* 67
Five 'Hardcore Subversives' Killed *[LANKAPUVATH]* 68
27 Sep Government Communique on Security Situation *[LANKAPUVATH]* 69
Foreign Minister Meets Northeast Province Chief *[Delhi Radio]* 69
Northeast Chief Wants Tamils in Armed Forces *[Delhi Radio]* 69
Northeast Chief Willing To Hold New Elections *[Delhi Radio]* 69
Northeast Chief Thanks India for Relief Aid *[Delhi Radio]* 70
Monks Appeal to UN Against Government 'Genocide' *[AFP]* 70

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further on Meetings, Speeches at ACC Summit

Closed Working Session Held

JN2609113589 Baghdad INA in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Sanaa, Sept 26, INA—Presidents Saddam Husayn, Husni Mubarak, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and King Husayn of Jordan today held here a closed working session.

It was reported here that the four leaders discussed several issues of common concern leading among them developments of the Palestine issue, the situation in Lebanon and the Iraqi-Iranian negotiations.

Leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) started their third summit in Sanaa yesterday evening.

Salih Receives Mubarak

JN2609132189 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, secretary general of the General People's Congress, this morning paid his brother Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak a visit at his place of residence in the presidential palace in Sanaa. The two leaders exchanged points of view on a number of issues of concern to the Arab Cooperation Council countries, relations between the two fraternal countries, and issues of mutual concern. They also discussed developments in the Arab arena including the Palestine question in light of the latest peaceful initiatives and the situation in Lebanon in light of the Arab tripartite committee's efforts.

Leaders Confer 26 Sep

JN2609125689 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] A five-sided meeting took place this afternoon at the residential palace in Sanaa. The meeting included brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; King Husayn Ibn-Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Iraqi President Saddam Husayn; Egyptian President Husni Mubarak; and State of Palestine President Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting, discussions centered on developments in the Palestine question and current issues in the Arab arena.

Foreign Ministers Meet 26 Sep

JN2609123289 Baghdad INA in English 1154 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Sanaa, Sept 26, INA—The foreign ministers of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) today held a meeting for coordination on the sideline of the council's third summit now in session here.

The meetings was attended by the foreign ministers of Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and Yemen Arab Republic Messrs: Tariq 'Aziz, Marwan al-Qasim, 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid and 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani.

Egypt's Al-Baz Comments

NC2609163189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Sep (MENA)—Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs, has stated that Egypt's 10 points are not a peace plan, but inquiries, questions, and queries Egypt has presented to the Israeli Government so as to receive more accurate and specific information about the intentions behind the Israeli plan to hold elections in the occupied territories.

In a statement to reporters here yesterday, Dr al-Baz pointed out that these questions had therefore been addressed to the Israeli Government with a view to promoting the peace process by means of launching a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.

Speaking to the Egyptian journalists traveling with President Mubarak, Dr al-Baz said: Naturally, these questions and queries are not addressed to any other party; therefore, no other party is requested to make a decision on them.

Dr al-Baz pointed out that the regular meetings of the leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] provide a chance to review the progress that has been achieved. At the Sanaa summit, he added, particular emphasis was put on cooperation among the four member countries and on the need to take calculated and gradual steps toward a qualitative and quantitative increase in cooperation among the four members, particularly in the fields of industrial production and agriculture. We hope that by creating a combination of interrelated interests and integrated activities that are closely related to the people, we will be able to find common ground among these countries, he added.

Dr al-Baz revealed that the next ACC summit will be held in Amman in February.

Military Cooperation Not Discussed

NC2609210989 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and head of the president's

office for political affairs, has said that the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] summit in Sanaa did not discuss the issue of military cooperation and that the four member countries are committed to the Arab League's joint defense pact.

Dr al-Baz added that the ACC countries' main concern was the coordination of their efforts in the economic and industrial fields.

'Text' of Press Statement

JN2609203589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Sanaa, 25 Sep (INA)—The leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] have expressed in a press statement announced here tonight their great happiness and profound satisfaction with the achievements of the march of cooperation, solidarity, and unity that are the objectives of the ACC. [passage indistinct]

Following is the text of the final press statement:

Press statement issued by the ACC Supreme Council at the end of its meetings in Sanaa from 24 September to 27 September 1989 [dates as received]:

In an atmosphere filled with strong belief and firm confidence in the march of well-being and giving, symbolized by the historic decision announced in Baghdad, the capital of victory and peace, by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; the Republic of Iraq; the Arab Republic of Egypt; and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] to launch the ACC on 16 February 1989; amid the celebrations of the lofty Yemeni people on the 27th anniversary of the glorious 26 September revolution; and at the kind invitation of His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, to hold the meeting of the ACC Supreme Council in Sanaa, the capital of the YAR, the Supreme Council held its meetings from 25 to 27 September 1989 [dates as received] under the chairmanship of His Excellency YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, with the participation of His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; His Excellency President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq; and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The leaders of the four states expressed their great happiness and profound satisfaction with the achievements of the march of cooperation, solidarity, and unity that are the objectives of the ACC—the march that is advancing firmly on the path of common action among their states in light of the sublime objectives and lofty goals on which the ACC was established to achieve comprehensive Arab unity.

During this session, the four leaders approved a number of draft agreements and resolutions submitted to them by the ACC Ministerial Council. These agreements and resolutions will turn the objectives and goals of the ACC stipulated by the foundation agreement into a live and practical reality to be felt by the citizens of the four countries. Their positive effects will cover many aspects of cooperation and coordination on the various official and popular levels.

Within the framework of the continuous consultation and coordination among the four leaders, they assessed the Arab situation in particular and the regional and international developments in general.

On the Arab level, the ACC leaders reviewed the current situation between Iraq and Iran and expressed their deep concern over the obstruction of the peace talks held under the sponsorship of the UN secretary general on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 598 for 1987 and the agreement of 8 August 1988.

The ACC leaders affirmed the need to endeavor to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace between Iraq and Iran and in the Arabian Gulf by implementing Resolution 598, as it is a peace plan. They also affirmed the need to continue direct negotiations under the sponsorship of the UN secretary general, in accordance with the agreement of 8 August 1988, in order to reach a common understanding of the provisions of Resolution 598 and of the timing and steps to implement them. This will ultimately result in achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace, in accordance with which the two sides will pledge to abide by respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs. They also affirmed the need to reach an agreement to consolidate the cease-fire in order to organize the provisions and mutual commitments.

The leaders stressed the need to end the sufferings of prisoners of war, who cannot be used as a means for political pressure, according to international conventions. They called for abidance by Article 3 of Resolution 598 and Article 118 of the third Geneva Convention of 1949 which stipulates the immediate release of prisoners of war and exchanging them in a comprehensive manner.

The four leaders also reaffirmed the Casablanca summit resolution and reiterated their support for Iraq's firm stand of safeguarding the unity and safety of its territory and its historical rights of sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab. They stressed the importance of expediting the dredging of the Shatt al-'Arab and making it safe for navigation as a result of UN efforts.

On reviewing the developments of the Palestinian cause, the ACC leaders stressed their continuing support for the heroic intifadah [uprising] that the Palestinian people are waging to rid themselves of the Israeli occupation and to obtain their full rights of sovereignty and independence under the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative. They also reaffirmed their support for the decisions the PLO command makes to achieve this. They expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration would adopt a more clear and positive stand on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, as a first step toward the convocation of the international peace

conference on accurate and [word indistinct] bases that will guarantee it the success that the entire international community aspires for it.

Upon reviewing the state of affairs in fraterna. Lebanon, the ACC leaders reiterated their support for the good offices that are being exerted by the higher Arab tripartite committee which was formed by the Casablanca Arab summit to implement the Arab summit resolutions on Lebanon. They reiterated their conviction in what they had previously announced at the Alexandria summit on the need for the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from the territory of that fraternal country. This was stated out of their belief and confidence that the provision of an atmosphere of security and stability, and the termination of all forms of outside interference in Lebanon's affairs is the only course to enable the Lebanese themselves to reach a national reconciliation and political accord that will guarantee for all the Lebanese freedom, equality, justice, equal opportunities, and the freedom of choice, and that will safeguard their homeland's unity and territorial integrity.

On the regional level, the ACC leaders welcomed the assumption by the Arab Republic of Egypt of the chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity under more suitable circumstances for the attainment of [word indistinct] solutions to some of the continent's problems, including the Eritrean problem, the attainment of Namibia's independence, and the settlement of the existing conflict between Mauritania and Senegal.

The ACC leaders expressed their support for the struggle of the African majority in the racist state of South Africa, emphasizing their support for the objectives of the African National Council to end the state of racial discrimination and ethnic dominion that the white minority exercises.

On the international level, the four leaders welcomed what the international arena is experiencing in terms of manifestations of political and military detente, and the efforts under way to definitively and completely eliminate the weapons of total destruction, whether they are nuclear, or chemical.

His Majesty King Husayn, and Their Excellencies Presidents Saddam Husayn and Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed their admiration at and pride in the progress and prosperity that fraternal Yemen has attained, thanks to its glorious September revolution. They also expressed thanks and appreciation for the accord and hospitality they were given and for the fraternal Yemeni people's firm belief in and their unswerving insistence on bolstering the march of the ACC. This was clearly manifested through their tumultuous rejoicing over this pan-Arab occasion which coincided with their celebrations of the 27th anniversary of their glorious revolution.

Recommendations, Resolutions

JN2709071489 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1704 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Resolutions adopted by the Supreme Council of the Arab Cooperation Council during the second meeting of its first session held in Sanaa on 25-26 September 1989 read by Secretary General Hilmi Nammar—live or recorded]

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] held the second meeting of its first session in Sanaa on 24-25 Safar 1410 Hegira, corresponding to 25-26 September 1989 under the chairmanship of Yemen Arab Republic President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and in the presence of His Majesty King Husayn Ibn-Talal of Jordan, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The Supreme Council adopted the following resolutions:

1. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on setting up a parliamentary committee of the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 9 of Article 7 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to set up a parliamentary committee of the ACC states.

2. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement on fighting the illegitimate trafficking and use of drugs and intoxicants among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement on fighting the illegitimate trafficking and use of drugs and intoxicants among the ACC states.

3. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of agriculture among the ACC states and in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2B of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of agriculturee among the ACC states.

4. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the economic cooperation agreement among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the economic cooperation agreement among the ACC states.

5. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of maritime transportation and trade among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2C of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of maritime transporation and trade among the ACC states.

6. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of railway transportation among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2C of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the draft cooperation agreement in the field of railway transportation among the ACC states.

7. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of communications and post among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2C of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of communications and post among the ACC states.

8. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of ports and maritime shipping among the ACC states, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph C of Article 7 and Paragraph 2C of Article 8 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of ports and maritime matters among the ACC states.

9. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of housing, reconstruction, and public works among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of housing, reconstruction, and public works among the ACC states.

10. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the recommendation issued by the meeting of the ACC foreign ministers on the appropriate plans and mechanisms to achieve coordination and cooperation among the foreign ministers, it was decided to approve the recommendations of the ACC foreign ministers.

11. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of education and higher education among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2D of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of education and higher education among the ACC states.

12. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of youth and sports among the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of youth and sports among the ACC states.

13. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the cooperation agreement in the field of information and culture among the ACC states, and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2D of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the cooperation agreement in the field of information and culture among the ACC states.

14. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on the agreement regulating the employment and movement of manpower in the ACC states and in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7 and Paragraph 2D of Article 2 of the ACC Foundation Agreement, it was decided to approve the agreement regulating the employment and movement of manpower in the ACC states.

15. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on selecting the ACC emblem and following the Supreme Council's examination of a model of the emblem, it was decided to approve the ACC emblem.

16. Taking cognizance of the recommendation submitted by the Ministerial Council on selecting the ACC flag, and following the Supreme Council's examination of a model of the flag, it was decided to approve the ACC flag.

Final Session Held 26 Sep

JN2609163889 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Sep (INA)—The Arab Cooperation Council's [ACC] leaders concluded their summit in Sanaa at 1800 this evening in a final 1-hour session.

The concluding session was attended by President Saddam Husayn, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Jordanian monarch King Husayn Ibn-Talal, and Yemen Arab Republic President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The ACC leaders discussed in their final session issues which had not been finalized in previous meetings.

A final statement was approved concerning all major issues which the third summit dealt with in both political and economic fields.

The final session of the ACC leaders began here at 1700 this evening local Sanaa time. Reporters, photographers, and radio and television correspondents were allowed to record the proceedings of the final session.

King Husayn Addresses Session

JN2609192689 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1734 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Speech by King Husayn Ibn-Talal of Jordan at the closing session of the third Arab Cooperation Council summit in Sanaa—live or recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih;

Your Excellency brother President Saddam Husayn;

Your Excellency brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak;

With the blessings of God Almighty and His support, we conclude the works of this summit, one of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] summits. We cover another length of distance toward realizing the powerful dream of pan-Arab unity we have been tirelessly carrying. And we will continue working to realize this dream—toward a dignified, honorable, and bright reality—as well as to realize all the aspirations of our nation and hopes for development, progress, and unity.

Since our summit took place at the same time as the Arab Yemeni people's celebrations of the 27th anniversary of their blessed revolution, I am very pleased to convey to His Excellency my brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic in my name and in the name of the Government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan my most sincere congratulations and best wishes. I ask God the Almighty to grant this fraternal country success in whatever it aspires to and seeks to achieve in the form of dreams and hopes, aspirations and achievements.

Perhaps what gives the most satisfaction and joy is that our summit convened in Sanaa—the city emerging from the depths of history and striking roots in the beginnings of creativity and invention—where we all feel as we stand here in its presence that a Yemenite book is being opened up before us in which the Ma'rib Dam is merely a title of a chapter in it and where the energy for architechtural achievements is again another another title.

The happy coincidence is that our summit convenes while joyful Yemen experiences the celebrations of its national day. The feelings of joy are mixed with hope where they add yet another joyful event to the successes of this summit and contribute toward the achievements it has realized and the hopes it carries on an honest pan-Arab effort to build the beloved, fortified, and united Arab homeland.

We have come to Sanaa as we went previously to Baghdad and Alexandria, carrying the awareness of the nation and cherishing in our bosoms its legitimate dreams and fervent hopes. And as in victorious Iraq and great Egypt where the Arab people went outside to meet and embrace us with the trust which we vowed to shoulder, so were the Arab faces hopeful in Sanaa as in Baghdad and Alexandria. The cheers coming from the Yemenis here were the same as the cheers produced by the Iraqis and Egyptians. When you travel to Amman for our next summit, these Arab faces will be waiting for you and the cheers will then be produced by the Jordanians. It is the oneness of reality we are experiencing throughout our countries and the oneness of the tomorrow we are expecting. It is the oneness of hopes and aspirations which belonged to this nation previously and which belongs to it now and will remain so until they are realized—out of loyalty to the generations gone after they sacrificed so much and the generations to come whose future, integrity, dignity, development, and unity depend on our care for this blessed seedling: the ACC.

His Excellency brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih welcomed us yesterday in our first home. I tell him: Every piece of this homeland extending from the ocean to the Gulf is our first homeland before the crisis of fragmentation set in and before the borders divided our united Arab home.

The cheers we heard yesterday in Sanaa, and before that in Baghdad and Alexandria, were the referendum confirming rejection of these borders and the Arab people's adherence to their comprehensive unity. I do not believe that an organized referendum ever could present this fact to us as well as this spontaneous referendum which we experienced here in Sanaa, and before that in Iraq and Egypt.

Perhaps the noblest and greatest of what we can offer these masses loyal to their nation and dreams is to continue our action within our council un[illegible] the end of the road and continue to set the means for cooperation until they are elevated to the level of the nation's hopes. Thus our decisions, agreements, and joint action will reflect positively on the entire nation and the practical implementations of its united, fixed, and continuing essence.

If there is anything I would like to say it is that I believe that the Yemeni masses have brought distances much closer when they welcomed us, the grandsons, in the land of the grandfathers. The pan-Arab action we are shouldering is part of our obligation toward our history, which is full of the brightest chapters, and toward our grandfathers, who left us a heritage of values, principles, and achievements that attest to our nation's greatness and the ability of its latent powers to rise again and resume their noble, humanitarian role.

Our summit coincides with the Palestinian Arab people's continued valiant, heroic intifadah [uprising]. Inasmuch as the Palestinian people express the strength of their affiliation with their homeland and reveal their courage in resisting the occupation, the Israelis escalate their desperate attempts to strike at the valiant Palestinian intifadah and to obliterate its manifestations of resistance and heroism through which the Palestinian Arab people have confirmed that they are part of the Arab nation which rejects humiliation, confronts attempts to humiliate it, and resist its enemies regardless of sacrifices and suffering.

The continuation of this heroic intifadah does not depend on the Palestinian Arab people's valiance, insistence on offering martyrs everyday, or the endurance of

all forms of Israeli repression, terrorism, and blockade alone; but also on an Arab stand supporting the Palestinian brethren, offering them all means of steadfastness and confrontation, and assuring them that they are not alone in their legitimate battle to defend their homeland's freedom and their right to self-determination over their national soil.

Brothers, when we consider Lebanon, we consider a kinfolk who are experiencing a real tragedy. Although the agonies, victims, and bloody chapters of this tragedy might be confined to Lebanon, it is also an Arab tragedy. The unity of Lebanon is part of the unity of its greater homeland. Lebanon's affiliation is part of the affiliation of its entire nation. And Lebanon's security cannot be dissociated from our pan-Arab security. While following the noble mission of the tripartite Arab committee with so much hope and optimism, we hope that Lebanon's march toward salvation from its tragedy has begun. Sisterly Lebanon is undergoing pains that no other country can endure and the Lebanese brethren have endured what no other people can endure.

Despite our hope and optimism, I would like to stress the full Arab responsibility toward reaching a comprehensive Arab solution to the Lebanese tragedy. While awaiting such a solution, we are all urged to exert every possible effort alongside the tripartite Arab committee until it achieves its objectives and accomplishes its mission to enable the fraternal Lebanese people to restore their national unity and full sovereignty and start their genuine resurrection from death, destruction, and ruins. They are capable of this. We have always known them to be able to heal their wounds and to return to their former position as a center for cultural and intellectual illumination.

On the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, Iraq has erected a triumphal arch for its entire nation with the souls of its martyrs and the blood of its sons. Iraq has protected its nation against the gravest and ugliest dangers. It has extended a hand of peace from a capable position and with goodwill. However, neighboring Iran did not reciprocate with a hand interested in peace and ready to establish relations of confidence and neighborliness. Moreover, the Iranian neighbor takes to maneuvering and does not hesitate to make threats, thus proving that it is harboring ill dreams and illusions that have proved to be futile and impossible. As Iraq and the Arab nation view Iran as a neighbor, it is the responsibility of the Iranian side to show the same spirit and to demonstrate the same eagerness about peace, especially since it has become common knowledge to humanity that resolving disputes by weapons of destruction is no longer feasible or acceptable. Iran should gear its energies and exploit its capabilities for reconstruction and achieving prosperity for its people instead of squandering these capabilities in a war that has proved to be impossible for it to win.

Dear brothers: Our summit has ended with many great achievements and showed our nation the seriousness of our pan-Arab project to launch the ACC. I am fully confident that our emphasis on building the structure of integration among our countries only reflects our common convictions. The agreements we accomplished, and the steps we made will create the required qualitative interaction among our peoples and institutions in the four countries and constitute an advanced step toward unity.

Brothers, our unified march, which began in Baghdad, Alexandria, and Sanaa will in our next summit reach the mountains of Amman, which is awaiting you with love and longing. Above our heads will fly high our four flags, which will embrace our unified flag, that of the ACC. The choice of this flag's colors and its adoption as a banner flying over our capitals and cities reflected our genuine eagerness to connect our bright past with the future we are seeking to build. This has stressed the wise, deep link between what our ancestors left for us throughout our Arab history since the dawn of Islam and what we are eager to leave for our descendants, as an expression of faithfulness to our past and confidence in our future. This is the sentiment to which the Great Arab Revolt was faithful when it adopted the same colors for its flag, as we are doing now in the ACC, and as we did earlier with our national flags that are now flying over our four capitals.

At the end, allow me to extend my thanks and appreciation to the brother heads and members of the ACC cabinets and all officials, institutions, and bodies that searched throughout the past period for every prospect of cooperation and coordination among us to achieve integration and push forward the march. I extend special greetings to brother Taha Yasin Ramadan for his time and kind efforts, and also to brother Hilmi Nammar, ACC secretary general, who made remarkable efforts, and who is now seeking to build his qualified group to help him perform his great mission and proceed with firm steps to implement our resolutions and policies.

I extend deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to the Yemen Arab Republic—leadership, government, and people—for the warm welcome and hospitality we have been accorded. I extend all respect, love, and appreciation for my brother His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who gave us the opportunity to join our Yemeni Arab people in celebrating their national day and attending the great military parade, through which we felt this fraternal country's determination to build its own capability to defend its lands and the entire Arab land. We also felt through this parade a practical expression of this country's decision of renewal, resurgence, and linkage to its deep-rooted past, here on this soil, which was the cradle of the nation. The battalions of Yemeni youths we saw today, with their high heads and strong, firm steps, will continue to be one of the dear memories which we will keep with all confidence, hope, and legitimate national aspirations to build the dear, safe, noble future homeland.

May God grant us success, help us move in the path of righteousness and work, and make us able to keep the trust in the interest of the homeland's glory, progress, and desirable unity. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Salih Closing Speech

JN2609201789 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1752 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text of speech by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, at the closing session of the third summit of the Arab Cooperation Council in Sanaa—live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Honored brothers King Husayn Ibn-Talal, President Saddam Husayn, and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak; brothers present: How happy we were on this day when you joined in the joy of the masses of your first homeland, Yemen. How happy we were at your coming here to this land which continues to welcome you. How proud are the masses of our people at your presence here, together with the positive and important results emerging from the Arab Cooperation Council's [ACC] meeting.

Dear audience: As we conclude the works of the ACC Supreme Council in the capital, Sanaa, I wish to express deep satisfaction over the positive results, agreements, and practical steps we have achieved which will return good results and benefits to the ACC countries.

Dear brothers: What our continuous meetings have achieved in a short period of time is considered a great achievement and a manifestation of the honest desire for joint Arab action serving the ambitions and aspirations of the ACC peoples. We drew up our strategic goals in February of 1989 in fraternal Iraq, the fortress of lofty victory and great steadfastness, which recorded one of the most awe-inspiring historical epics of which the Arab nation is proud.

We, dear brothers, feel that the peoples and citizens of the ACC are happy about everything that has been realized. They are awaiting the realization of plenty in the future in all the economic, social, educational, and other fields. We also feel that the responsibility of everyone is multiplying to preserve what has already been achieved in the ACC countries, protect it, and develop it toward realizing all the goals we are all committed to, since they represent the common denominators and are characterized by reality and objectivity, and are remote from impulsiveness, rashness, or empty talk.

We are very confident that the coming period before our meeting in Amman in the bosom of our generous Jordanian Arab people will overflow with further constructive action to transfer all the resolutions and results of our meetings to the reality of practical implementation guaranteeing strength, interaction, and continued giving, innovation, and creativity for this pan-Arab achievement

Dear brothers, I repeat my thanks in my name personally and in the name of our Yemeni people to you and to all the masses in the ACC countries from which we receive—after God Almighty—support and aid in all our work.

God bless us all in serving our Arab nation and in realizing its hopes of unity, freedom, development, and prosperity. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

News Briefing Held

JN2609202689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Sanaa, 26 Sep (INA)—In a news conference here today, Dr Hilmi Nammar, secretary general of the Arab Cooperation Council, has affirmed the need for the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

Responding to a question on whether the Syrian forces are included in the need "for the withdrawal of the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon" as indicated in the press statement issued by the Sanaa summit, Dr Hilmi Nammar said that "all non-Lebanese forces, including the Syrian forces, are referred to in the summit's press statement."

During the news conference, the press statement issued by the Sanaa summit was read out and Dr Himi Nammar answered some questions.

Palestinian Affairs

AL-QABAS Notes Palestinian Diplomatic Moves

JN2409182389 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Sep 89 p 25

[Text] Paris—High-level Palestinian sources have disclosed to AL-QABAS that the Palestinian leadership has not yet made any final official decision on holding a Palestinian-Israeli conference in Cairo. They stressed that some basic conditions should be met before giving a Palestinian green light for the conference. They added that these conditions have not yet been secured.

At the same time, AL-QABAS has learned that a high-level emergency Palestinian-French meeting will be held in Paris next Tuesday during the Kuwaiti amir's stay in the French capital. Another meeting will be held in New York between Roland Dumas, French minister of foreign affairs; and Abu-al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], foreign minister of the State of Palestine [title as published]. Informed sources affirmed to AL-QABAS that during these two meetings the PLO will ask France to take new steps on both the European and international levels to give momentum to the peace process in the region and search for a comprehensive rather than partial solution that is guaranteed by the international community.

AL-QABAS also learned from high-level Palestinian sources that President Mubarak's efforts to persuade the PLO to approve Palestinian-Israeli talks in Cairo to discuss the issue of the elections in the West Bank and Gaza, the transitional period that will follow the elections, and Yasir 'Arafat's repeated visits to Cairo and his statements, are arousing large-scale debate and discussions among senior Palestinian leaders and officials in both Fatah and the PLO Executive Committee.

Inside the Palestinian leadership, a number of officials support and encourage these Egyptian efforts and contacts, as well as the idea of holding a Palestinian-Israeli conference in Cairo. Others oppose, show reservations, or ask questions about this issue. High-level Palestinian sources also disclosed to AL-QABAS the true positions of the Fatah leadership and the PLO leadership on this issue. They stressed the following points:

1. There is a general decision in principle by the Palestinian leadership to study the possibility of holding a dialogue with the Israeli officials on how to achieve peace in the region based on the Palestinian peace initiative, whose provisions, features, and goals were defined by the Palestine National Council in Algiers last Fall.

2. This initial general decision does not mean the Palestinian leadership agrees in advance and without conditions or certain guarantees to holding a Palestinian-Israeli meeting in Cairo to discuss elections and other related topics. This Cairo meeting cannot be held until after the Fatah leadership and the PLO Executive Committee officially agree to it. So far, no final official decision has been made to this effect either by the Fatah leadership or the Executive Committee. Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's statement in Cairo that he is prepared to hold a dialogue with the Israeli people and Government to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East does not mean the Palestinian leadership has officially agreed to holding the Cairo conference.

3. Three basic conditions must be insured before the Palestinian leadership agrees to the Cairo conference:

The first condition is that the agenda of the conference must be clear; it must not be confined to discussing only the subject of elections in the West Bank and Gaza and the transitional period. The agenda must include a discussion of the foundations and principles of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of a land-for-peace barter and in a way that guarantees the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to self-determination.

The second condition is that the Palestinian leadership must agree and reach understanding on the names of the members of the Palestinian delegation who are supposed to participate in this Cairo conference.

The third condition is that the entire Israeli Government must agree officially and in advance to holding talks in Cairo with a Palestinian delegation chosen by the PLO, and that the aim of these talks must be to explore prospects for achieving a just and comprehensive settlement; not only to discuss the subject of elections and the transitional partial solution. Furthermore, the talks must be the preface to an international peace conference. Since these three conditions have not yet been secured, there is no decision at the level of the Palestinian leadership to approve the Cairo conference.

In this regard, AL-QABAS has learned from well-informed sources in Paris that an emergency meeting is set for next Tuesday in the French capital between a Palestinian delegation comprised of 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan, who is also a Fatah leader, and Ibrahim al-Sus, the commissioner-general of the State of Palestine in France, and an official French team from the Foreign Ministry and the Presidential Palace. An understanding was reached yesterday between the French Government and the PLO on holding the meeting, which will take place during the presence of the amir of the country in Paris and will coincide with the eve of the arrival of President Mubarak in the French capital for talks with President Mitterrand. AL-QABAS has learned that in the coming days, a meeting will be held in New York between Roland Dumas, France's foreign minister, and Faruq Qaddumi (Abu-al-Lutf), foreign minister of Palestine. [title as published] The well-informed sources told AL-QABAS that the Paris and New York meetings will hold in-depth talks on the Egyptian proposal calling for a Palestinian-Israeli conference in Cairo and on the proposed elections in the West Bank and Gaza and related issues; as well as the respective positions of the United States, the USSR, France, and Israel on all these points, and recent developments on the front of the peace process.

AL-QABAS has learned that during these two meetings the PLO will urge France to use its presidency of the EC to push for fresh efforts to accelerate the peace prcoess in the interest of a comprehensive rather than partial settlement and work earnestly to convene an international peace conference. During these two meetings, the PLO will make the point that there is no way it will accept the notion of elections in the West Bank and Gaza if they are not part of an overall peace process seeking the eventual recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians and securing an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab land. According to a prominent Palestinian official, France and the EC nations should not leave diplomatic efforts to the United States alone, but should act in parallel with American moves and Egyptian efforts toward a broad international framework for any new peace process in the region that seeks a resolution of the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Al-Ghusayn Queried on Middle East Peace Process

AU2609113289 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 26 Sep 89 p 4

[Interview with Palestinian shadow Finance Minister Jawid al-Ghusayn, chairman of the Palestinian National Fund and member of the PLO Executive Committee, by Inge Bachler-Dalma in Vienna: "Joint Capital Jerusalem"; date not given]

[Text] DER STANDARD: Can the peace process in the Middle East be transacted according to the "10-point plan" of Egyptian President Mubarak?

Al-Ghusayn: Mubarak's initiative only aims at keeping things in motion. It does not deal with the organization of an international peace conference. Israel is not seriously interested in a change—not even the Labor Party. They talk about elections without making the binding promise to withdraw their occupation troops and specifying the time. The PLO talks about peace for the people, not like Mubarak about "land for peace."

DER STANDARD: Does the PLO agree to mediation by the United States?

Al-Ghusayn: At present, we do not see America's role in a negative light: The United States is a superpower and thinks highly of its moral principles. It could easily exert pressure on Israel to observe the UN resolutions that we recognized. After all, Israel is financially dependent on the United States.

Israel is intransigent—the United States is silent.

DER STANDARD: In Paris 'Arafat said that the "PLO Charter," in which the Palestinians claim the whole of the former British mandate before the division of 1948 for themselves, is "obsolete." Does the whole shadow cabinet in Tunis approve of this renunciation?

Al-Ghusayn: Through the recognition of UN Resolution 242, we agreed to the two-state solution, thus the objectives of our charter have automatically been superseded. However, we hope that the day will come when coexistence in a state in which Arabs and Jews live together will be possible; after all, the Jews lived in an Arab country for a very long time. This is our historical objective, including a joint, undivided capital Jerusalem.

DER STANDARD: A dream?

Al-Ghusayn: No dream—a historical objective: "One man, one vote."

DER STANDARD: Does the PLO want a federation with Jordan?

Al-Ghusayn: The PLO resolution which strives for a federation of the State of Palestine is topical. We have excellent relations with the state of Jordan, in which our Palestinian brothers form the majority of the population. Since August this year, my headquarters, that is, the headquarters of the Palestinian National Fund, is in Amman.

DER STANDARD: Is it true that only 'Arafat has access to the PLO funds? Who decides on the investment of the finances?

Al-Ghusayn: 'Arafat has only the budget means of his group, the Fatah, at his disposal. His and my signatures are required for all other PLO expenses and investments.

OPEC Affairs

OPEC Oil Ministers Hold Meeting in Geneva

Closed Session on Long-Term Strategy

LD2309205189 Kuwait KUNA in English 1958 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Geneva, Sept 23 (KUNA)—At the closed ministerial session of the OPEC oil ministers held Saturday evening, "long term strategy" and "summit meeting" were the two issues that were discussed, the OPEC Secretary General Dr. Subroto said as the meeting adjourned after two and a half hours.

With regard to the long-term strategy, Dr. Subroto said the ministers had given him guidelines to improve the draft prepared by the Secretariat with the help of national representatives from the 13 OPEC countries.

In the past, he pointed out, the Secretariat had worked with the experts from eight countries. Now the draft will be examined by national representatives of all the member countries and then submitted to the committee of eight and finally to the conference, he explained.

The ministerial meeting will resume Sunday afternoon, when issues related to marketing and ceiling are expected to be taken up, Dr Subroto informed.

Meanwhile, the ministers will get an opportunity to have bilateral and trilateral discussions on the market performance and possible action for the fourth quarter of this year, the OPEC secretary general pointed out.

Ministers Suspend Meeting

AU2609120089 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Geneva, Sept 26 (AFP)—OPEC oil ministers suspended a meeting here Tuesday on the organisation's production ceiling for the last quarter of this year, saying they would meet again later in the day.

"We are still analysing the situation," Ecuadoran Minister Diego Tamariz said after the two-hour session.

Talks on the production ceiling had already been postponed late Monday until Tuesday morning to allow private talks between ministers to continue in a bid to reach agreement.

The ministers are due to reconvene at 5 p.m. (1600 GMT)

Some delegates had said before the session began that the ceiling could be held at its current level as ministers were unable to reach agreement over the level of any increase and how to distribute it among members.

Iran Urges Higher Production Ceiling

AU2609170089 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Geneva, Sept 26 (AFP)—Iran has put a compromise proposal to OPEC ministers here calling for an increase in the cartel's production ceiling and giving a larger share to Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, an Iranian delegate said Tuesday.

The Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries production ceiling would be raised from the current 19.5 million barrels a day to "more than" 20.5 million, said the delegate who refused to give the exact figure.

Ministers here had suspended a full session earlier Tuesday without reaching agreement on a production ceiling. They had been due to meet again at 5 p.m. (1600 GMT), but the session was postponed for three hours, OPEC Secretary General Subroto said.

Under the Iranian proposal, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates would receive more than their current 5.6 and 5.83 percent share of OPEC's production ceiling, the delegate said.

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates had rejected their quotas of just over one million b/d apiece when the current ceiling was fixed in June and were producing about 1.8 million b/d apiece in August, according to the International Energy Agency.

The Iranian delegate said he thought his country's new proposal would satisfy Kuwait.

Iran would "keep its share," the current 14.27 percent of the total ceiling, he added, as would Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Five countries including Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates would increase their share, he said, but did not name the other three. Five countries would give up part of their share to allow for the increased allocation.

He said the new proposal had been put to the key players but their response was not yet known.

Monitoring Committee Resumes Meeting

LD2609122189 Vienna OPECNA in English 1113 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Geneva, 26 Sep. 89 (OPECNA)—OPEC's eight-member Ministerial Monitoring Committee resumed its meeting here this morning.

The oil and energy ministers of Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have been holding bilateral and multilateral consultations since the committee last met on Sunday evening.

The talks are also being attended by the non-member Committee OPEC countries of Ecuador, Gabon, Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Representatives from non-OPEC countries Oman, Mexico, and Norway, together with the state of Texas, have travelled to Geneva to follow the deliberations.

Crude prices in the United States rose Monday on optimism that the organization would formulate a new agreement for the remainder of the year in a day of trading that was described by oil analysts as being "purely OPEC."

Egypt

Mubarak Returns From ACC Summit in Sanaa

NC2609200789 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1955 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 Sep (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak returned to the homeland from Sanaa tonight after attending the meetings of the Arab Cooperation Council's third summit which ended there earlier today. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Departs for Visits to France, U.S.

NC2709102389 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0600 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for a 1-day visit to Paris. He is scheduled to hold a working breakfast with French President Francois Mitterrand tomorrow, after which he will leave for the United States.

President Mubarak is accompanied by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Zakariya 'Azmi, director of the president's secretariat; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs.

Mubarak May Meet Al-Qadhdhafi After U.S. Visit

JN2609112089 London SAWT AL-'ARAB in Arabic
24 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] An informed Palestinian leader in Tunis has affirmed to SAWT AL-'ARAB that Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat discussed, during his meeting with President Mubarak in Cairo at the beginning of last week, the possibility of holding an early summit between President Mubarak and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This summit was scheduled to be held a long time ago. However, it has been postponed for various reasons.

The Palestinian leader affirmed that 'Arafat briefed President Mubarak on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's conception of how to bolster Egyptian-Libyan ties during the forthcoming phase.

Immediately after their meeting in Cairo, 'Arafat sent an envoy to Tripoli to inform Al-Qadhdhafi of what had been agreed on and also to tell him that President Mubarak welcomes the holding of a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi after the former's return from the United States.

Information Minister on Arab, Domestic Issues

JN2409150089 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic
21 Sep 89 p 15

[Interview with Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif by Yusuf al-Sharif in Cairo—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Yusuf al-Sharif] During my meeting with Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, the dialogue began and continued spontaneously. It dealt with a number of current and pressing topics inside and outside Egypt. The reports and rumors recently spread about an explosion in a missile factory in Iraq, which were denied by the government, constituted a starting point for AL-WATAN to reveal what happened, especially since the minister had said that the incident killed or wounded a number of Egyptians in Baghdad and that the Armed Forces Hospital in al-Ma'adi and other hospitals turned away visitors and refused to admit patients.

[Safwat al-Sharif] First, I would like to affirm that such reports and rumors are no longer able to conceal facts or lies, because the world of today has become like a small village, and information moves all over the world in seconds as a result of the modern means of communications, centers of observation and specialized research, diplomatic channels, satellites, and remote-sensing devices. In Egypt, we pursue a media policy that is aimed at revealing facts without any camouflage, because fact, whether we like it or not, will be revealed quickly to the people and to the outside world sooner or later. Hence, we denied the reported incident on the whole and in detail.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] It is the British newspaper INDEPENDENT that published that report. REUTER then said that 700 soldiers, civilian experts, and workers fell victim and that the military hospitals in Egypt were unable to admit the Egyptian victims.

[Safwat al-Sharif] Iraq denied the explosion in the missile factory, and it clearly described the nature of the incident. When news agencies, newspapers, and foreign radio stations began to spread false information about the incident, I immediately contacted the health minister and defense minister, General Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, and I also had a telephone call with the Armed Forces Hospital in al-Ma'adi. We then investigated reports attributed to a high-ranking military source at the Defense Ministry. The results revealed the fact that no Egyptian soldier or civilian was buried in Egypt or taken to the Armed Forces Hospital.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] Since there was foreign media exaggeration of the incident, can we say there was a plot behind that campaign?

[Safwat al-Sharif] I believe that this conspiratorial media policy is not new. Some Arab countries that are able to achieve technological progress for peaceful and military purposes are exposed to such campaigns from time to time. It is not shameful to have or produce strategic weapons to protect our sovereignty and territories. But from time to time, rumors are spread about the Arabs' possesion of chemical weapons or missiles. We, as well as public opinion, are used to such matters. He who believes that world public opinion is not ripe to understanding the facts will be mistaken, because these misleading campaigns will fail. Propaganda campaigns that

are not based on fact fail to achieve their goals. We will be exposed to such campaigns now and in the future. The current suspected campaigns about manufacturing chemical weapons by the Arabs indicate this fact. A campaign accusing Egypt of manufacturing such weapons coincided with the setting of a date for President Mubarak's recent visit to the United States, but these campaigns were doomed to failure, because the world knows the reality and also knows the non-Arab countries, which produce the chemical and nuclear weapons, missiles, and satellites that threaten our pan-Arab security.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] Regarding Libyan-Egyptian relations, why haven't the two countries established diplomatic relations, especially since there was repeated talk about a visit to Egypt by leader Al-Qadhdhafi? Moreover, the subject of restoring relations was not on the agenda of Dr Yusuf Wali's visit to Libya.

[Safwat al-Sharif] Relations with sisterly Libya are daily progressing in all domains. Work groups specializing in various spheres such as development, industry, agriculture, labor force, interior, passports, and so forth came to Egypt. Agreements were worked out and viewpoints were in accord on the basic and broad lines of future cooperation. Extremely good and positive steps were also taken. However, restoration of ties is not what Egypt is seeking and working for. Once the objective circumstances become mature, relations will be restored at the right time, especially since Libya has closed embassies and traditional diplomatic representations abroad. Hence, I would like to stress that relations are actually existing without formalities. Egypt has returned to the Arab League and President Mubarak has met with leader Al-Qadhdhafi within the framework of the Arab League. Egypt's meeting with Libya and other sisterly states at the Arab information ministers' conference and the Arab foreign ministers' conference, during which the ministers sat together and discussed all pan-Arab issues, was positive and friendly. I would also like to stress that envoys are also exchanged and contacts held between President Mubarak and leader Al-Qadhdhafi. Channels of contact between Egypt and Libya are wide open. As for Dr Yusuf Wali's visit, it was not aimed at holding talks in this regard. He left for Libya to take part in the 1 September [revolution] celebrations at the head of an Egyptian delegation representing Egypt.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] But some Egyptian political forces said after returning from the 1 September celebrations that there are some obstacles or a setback in Egyptian-Libyan relations.

[Safwat al-Sharif] Briefly and strictly speaking, we can say that there is no setback in Egyptian-Libyan relations; there is positive, growing progress incomparable with the past. We in Egypt do not look for slogans, designations, or banners because the criterion is the perpetuation and credibility of the Arab action and joint cooperation and understanding. Within this framework, all other slogans become null and void. They do not concern us; nor do we search or call for them. What is important is the fact that there are two fraternal peoples linked by neighborliness, kinship, and common history. Channels of contact have been opened on all levels for the welfare of the two peoples, as well as the Arab nation and its fateful issues.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] Regarding relations with Sudan, it is clear that the Egyptian stand on the recent developments that brought military officials to power led by Lieutenant General al-Bashir began to retreat, particularly after the violations of democratic freedoms. This was actually clear in the articles of the chief editors and writers of the national papers and in President Mubarak's statements, which said: "We are a state that believes in democracy. We do not support a military regime. There must be a transitional period after which democracy should be restored." What is the secret of this change in the Egyptian stand?

[Safwat al-Sharif] To make it clear, there is no change in the Egyptian stand. Egypt did not support the new military regime in Sudan and then abandon it. Egypt has supported and is supporting this regime in Sudan in its capacity as a national regime. We believe that this national regime is rearranging the Sudanese house from the inside, and it has the right to do so. Egypt does not impose itself on Sudanese decisionmaking or interfere in its domestic affairs, for this is a purely Sudanese affair, and they know the situation better than we do. Egypt supports Sudan and the existing regime there. President Mubarak's announcement of Egypt's clear stand was made in Khartoum, in the heart of Sudan, and in the presence of the Sudanese leaders. He pointed out that there is a transitional period to rearrange the Sudanese house, that there will be no retreat from democracy, but that there is a reorganization and rearrangement, and that the future will inevitably be in favor of achieving democracy in a manner commensurate with the state of affairs and circumstances being experienced by the Sudanese people, and in light of their free national options.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] But there are some who criticize Egypt, which follows a democratic system of government, because it supports and deals with a military regime in Sudan.

[Safwat al-Sharif] We can say that throughout its history, Egypt has always dealt with the Sudanese legitimacy, whether the regime was a democratic or a military one. It has dealt with Numayri and 'Abbud, who represented two military regimes. It has also dealt with all the democratic civilian regimes in Sudan only from a legitimate viewpoint. Despite the differences that occurred in official relations between the two countries, when Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was the prime minister of the five previous governments, cooperation with the Sudanese legitimacy has continued to exist.

[Yusuf al-Sharif] Some newspapers and press agencies have recently carried a strange statement by Dr Butrus Ghali in which he stressed that Egypt cannot be a good

mediator to resolve the southern Sudan problem between the existing regime and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], which is led by Colonel John Garang; that there are other states such as Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia that are qualified more than Egypt to mediate in this regard, and that Egypt's role is confined to removing obstacles to a meeting and dialogue among the parties concerned to achieve peace. Don't you think that this statement represents a retreat in the Egyptian stand, role, and initiatives to settle the southern Sudan problem?

[Safwat al-Sharif] There is nothing in this statement indicating that Egypt has relinquished its mediation regarding the conflict in southern Sudan. President Mubarak had received Garang. He played this role, or he pursued Egypt's role, in the initiative to heal the rift, bring the viewpoints closer, and pave the way for meetings and dialogue between the regime in Sudan and the SPLM.

In its political and diplomatic mission, Egypt proceeds from its policy on the need to bolster Sudan's unity—in people, territory, and government—and close the gaps of weakness and fragmentation which threaten the concept of national strategic security of the two Nile basin states [Egypt and Sudan] beginning with stopping the war in southern Sudan. Therefore, when Egypt began its role in mediation, it did not want to block the initiatives of others, especially since there are African parties involved in the issue in one way or another. We do not want to say that Egypt is mediating, so everyone else must keep their hands off and not play such a role. Hence, this statement means that the door is open for African states to play their role and shoulder their responsibilities to achieve peace in that region. [passage omitted]

[Yusuf al-Sharif] Regarding relations with the Egyptian parties within the democratic framework, it seems that the relationship between them and the ruling party, or between them and the government has its ups and downs. Recently, there has been talk about a broad meeting to agree on the basic lines to treat the problems on which there are no differences. What steps have been taken in this regard?

[Safwat al-Sharif] The National Democratic Party and its leaders are all fully prepared to meet and conduct dialogue. Due to its position and role, it is the duty of the National Democratic Party to endeavor to open and bolster the dialogue with the opposition parties; and there is no one among us who disagrees with that opinion.

In October we will call for a meeting of representatives of the parties to resume the dialogue which started and then stopped. Is it not something to be ashamed of if the dialogue started and then stopped? However, we started and stopped with the knowledge that we were wrong, because it stopped when we paused at one point of disagreement and then stopped all dialogue. This is wrong.

We differ about the emergency law—whether or not it should continue to be applied. This does not mean we should differ on other important issues of concern to every citizen, such as the economic crisis, education, investment, draft resolutions, internal and external issues, and the social issues. For their sake, we must sit together and talk loudly because, together, we can build a social and economic structure and cooperate in this point and differ on one or two issues.

Everywhere in the world, the government and the ruling party must have a different viewpoint. It is always the case that the ruling party is responsible for the nation's security, and that its application of the social, economic, and political security are not acceptable to all. Therefore, we must not give up and stop the dialogue whenever we differ on one point.

Sources Say Military Aid to Sudan Suspended

JN2609111489 London SAWT AL-'ARAB in Arabic 24 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources in Cairo have revealed to SAWT AL-'ARAB that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are tense and that Egypt has decided to suspend its military aid to Sudan.

The sources indicate that Egypt blames the new Sudanese leadership for making certain external moves without taking into account Egypt's strategic interests. Sudan is also blamed for failing to heed the advice given by Egypt, especially pertaining to the mediation efforts launched by Egypt more than once, at the behest of the Sudanese leadership, to resolve the southern Sudan problem and improve ties with some neighboring countries, particularly Ethiopia.

Some observers affirm that the new statements by Numayri, in which he criticized the new Sudanese leadership and some of its domestic policies, are significant.

Official Says State 'Committed' to Subsidies

NC2609143189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0335 GMT 26 Sep 89

[From the press review]

[Text] On the issue of supplies, AL-AHRAM cites Dr Ahmad 'Abd-al-Ghaffar, director of the Mills, Silos, and Bakeries Organization, as saying that there are no plans to increase the price of regular bread [al-khubz al-tamwini] to over five piasters. Despite increases in the international price of wheat, Dr 'Abd-al-Ghaffar said the state is committed to subsidizing the price of a loaf of bread by at least six piasters.

Muslim Brotherhood Members Arrested 23 Sep

JN2609161089 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 25 Sep 89 p 2

[By Majdi Hilmi]

[Text] The security organs launched an arrest campaign against members of the Muslim Brotherhood the day before yesterday [23 September] following a news conference which was held by the doctors union on "The Children Organization." [not further identified]

The campaign resulted in the arrest of 20 people, including Dr Abu-al-'Ula al-Qarni, one of the candidates who won a court ruling for the People's Assembly membership for the third constituency in al-Jizah; Ibrahim al-'Aryan, a school principal and brother of People's Assembly member 'Isam al-'Aryan; Dr Muhammad al-Muddathir's daughter and his brother-in-law 'Abd-al-Majid 'Umran, imam and preacher at the Ministry of Awqaf; Dr Imam al-Mursi; Majdi Hilmi al-Zumar; Ahmad Khalil; Dr 'Ali Battih; 'Abd-al-Ghaffar 'Abd-al-Ra'uf, a candidate who ran for the recent Consultative Council elections; Ahmad Farghali, an accountant at a company; and Ahmad Ashraf.

An unprecedented security cordon was imposed on the area surrounding the doctors union's news conference the day before yesterday, and everyone leaving the union's building was arrested. As a result, 27 people were arrested, but some of them were released immediately after the conference. The Interior Ministry had asked the doctors union not to hold the news conference and threatened to storm the union's building if the conference was held. But the union office insisted on holding the news conference.

Editorial Views Visit by 'Unwelcome' Rabin

JN2209100989 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
19 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Rejected Visitor"]

[Text] It is not easy for Egyptians in general and those following the news of the Palestinian intifadah [uprising] in particular not to feel a great deal of pain over the arrival of Yitzhaq Rabin to Cairo, let alone what queries and anxiety the visit arouses.

Yitzhaq Rabin as a person is one of the Israeli Zionist enemy generals who has a long history of killing Arabs and of command of the Israeli army in its past aggressions against the Arab states. His current practices include the killing of children and demolition of houses. He is also the initiator of the iron fist policy and a partner with Shamir and Sharon in the attempt to physically liquidate the intifadah. Even among his colleagues in the Israeli Labor Party he plays the role of the hardliner who complements the role of Peres, who, while giving us sugarcoated words, approves all of Rabin's criminal practices.

It is at least psychologically unacceptable for anyone to accept the presence of Rabin in Egypt on the same day that the press announced that the number of the intifadah martyrs and wounded on the day before his arrival amounted to 12 Palestinians, including a 7-year-old child. Among Rabin's orders now in force is to open fire on anyone who poses a threat to the Israeli soldiers. This enables those soldiers, who are full of fanaticism and hatred, to open fire on the entire Palestinian people.

It is the right of the Egyptian citizens to ask why the visit now, when no concessions have been offered by the Israeli leadership and it has made no sign of its readiness to approve even the recent 10-point Egyptian plan.

It is true that diplomacy has its own specialists, but it is also true that modern diplomacy always takes into consideration the power and clarity of vision of public opinion. The justification of the diplomats who received Rabin may have been that it was part of their job. It was noted that the visit was briefly reported and was surrounded by many reports on the arrival of 'Arafat, the presence of a Palestinian delegation in Cairo, intifadah developments, and the Egyptian commitment toward Palestinian rights. However, this does not justify the fact that Egyptian diplomacy agreed to receive Rabin before any announcement by the Israeli leadership that it is at least ready to change its declared rejectionist stands.

Everything in the current political process is being calculated accurately by all parties. Moreover, the Israelis measure the warmth of receptions and count the words published in the papers and measure the time devoted by the radio and television to the intifadah and the Palestine question. It has been frequently announced that President Mubarak has refused to meet with Yitzhaq Shamir until he changes his stands. Has anything new taken place to justify Egyptian diplomacy's reception of Yitzhaq Rabin, who is closest to Shamir in the Israeli leadership? Moreover, it has been announced that President Mubarak intends to meet with Moshe Arens, the hardliner Israeli foreign minister, and Finance Minister Shim'on Peres during his imminent visit to New York.

Many perils must be cautioned against so as not to allow the Israeli leadership to use its official relations with Egypt in its interest.

1. No one must forget that the wagering of Israel and the United State is so far based on exhausting and terminating the intifadah. Therefore, the time factor, especially at the current stage, is very important. Israel must not be given the chance to gain time on the pretext that it is holding contacts with Egypt.

2. If Egyptian diplomacy realizes that there must be a return for anything offered, the Israeli Zionist diplomacy is something different. It believes in the need to obtain everything for nothing. The difference here is obvious.

3. Egyptian diplomacy must recall that in an attempt to cool his opponents in the Likud, Shamir said after he declared his plan for holding elections: "Look at what I do, not at what I say." Egyptian diplomacy needs the same advice while it meets, contacts, and negotiates with the Israeli leadership. It must pay attention to what they do and not to what they say.

4. The experience in the political process that led to the Camp David Accords points clearly to the Israelis' abuse of every meeting or contact to cover up for a direct act of aggression. This was the case with the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of Jerusalem, and the invasion of Lebanon.

This is also the case with what is happening now under the intifadah. Rabin's visit comes on the anniversary of the September massacres and following Israel's decision to declare Nabulus and Ramallah closed military zones and to impose a curfew on eight Palestinian camps in the occupied homeland. We must also not forget what has been published recently about the test of launching a nuclear missile with a range of 1,300 km which fell opposite the Libyan shores.

5. The Israeli leadership wagers on the curtailment of the Egyptian role and confining it to the role of the mediator. This will benefit Israel greatly and make the Palestine question suffer a major loss.

Egypt is in no way a mediator between Israelis and the Palestinian people. The main objection to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty lay, and still does, in the fact that it took Egypt out of the equation of the Arab-Israeli conflict. If played, the mediator role will confirm this fact. Therefore, the Israeli leadership must hear from the Egyptian leadership a clear stand supportive of the Palestinian rights. Consultations must also be made with the Palestinian leadership before making any proposals, which may pressure the Palestinian leadership or show Egypt as a third party in the existing political process.

6. The Israeli leadership is interested in analyzing everything made by Cairo. The Israeli Army newspaper, BAMAHANE, has revealed that the Israelis even analyze the manner in which the president receives his guests. Use can be made of this Israeli interest by informing them through the main media channels and publications of the Egyptian position, which necessarily supports the Palestinian intifadah and its demands and the Palestinian leadership and its right to represent the Palestinian people in every political process related to them.

7. There are also a number of measures about which Israel can and must hear. If these things occur, they will confirm to the Israelis that the Egyptian leadership practically supports the Palestinian people's struggle. There are many measures about which Egyptian diplomacy need not be reminded and the implementation of which only needs a few resolutions—such as allocating extra material support to the people of the intifadah, providing extra facilities for Palestinians to move freely, and extra coverage of the cause in the media.

8. If diplomacy is confined to a number of government apparatuses, making the Israelis hear the voice of the Egyptian people and their organized political forces will undoubtedly support the sound diplomatic stand. This will also once again confirm to the Israelis that failing to respond in full to the Palestinian people's rights will lead to the continuation of the position of the Egyptian people, who reject normalization, hate conciliation and peace with Israel, and carry within them the possibilities of change, which, if it occurs, will threaten the whole of Israel with extinction.

These are some of the perils, not many of which are hidden from the makers of Egyptian diplomacy. It was necessary to say them so that they can also be heard by the murderer of children and the unwelcome visitor, Israeli Defense Minister Gen Yitzhaq Rabin, the person in charge of all the crimes committed by Israel against the heroic people of the intifadah.

Implications of Rabin's Cairo Visit Assessed

JN2409142689 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Sep 89 p 3

[Editorial: "Rabin's Visit—Aims and Results"]

[Text] Unquestionably, Yitzhaq Rabin's Cairo visit, during which he conferred with President Mubarak on the Egyptian-authored 10-point plan to clarify Shamir's elections proposal, carries important implications for breaking the stalemated peace process and Israel's position, which had proved impervious to all urgings to energize the peace process.

It is premature to speculate on the potential consequences of the visit or whether it will give impetus to the movement toward the establishment of a fair and durable peace in the region. The visit, nevertheless, provided a good opportunity for Egypt to be updated on Israel's stand on the overall peace issue and, more importantly, the 10 points.

Furthermore, the visit gave Egypt an opportunity to reiterate its position and assess recent developments, above all the extreme amount of flexibility shown by the Palestinians. Palestinian concessions for the sake of peace will have to be reciprocated by Israel if we are to believe it is genuinely interested in peace.

It was important that the Israelis be informed first-hand of the motives behind Egypt's resolve to unclog the peace process. Egypt also felt the urgent need to communicate to the Israelis its perception of the risks inherent in the continued deadlock, and the pressing urgency for initiating an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in which Palestinians from inside and outside participate. The aim of the dialogue would be to devise modalities for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza that would produce true representatives of the Palestinians, with whom talks could be initiated to work out a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem.

Undoubtedly, Rabin's announcement in Cairo of Israel's consent, the first such acceptance, to holding a meeting with the Palestinian side to be called by Egypt, marks one of the positive outcomes of his talks in Cairo and accommodates Egypt's recent intensive diplomatic approaches to both sides of the conflict.

Israel's peace intentions will be put to the test when President Mubarak confers in New York on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly with Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres and Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. At about the same time, President Mubarak will also meet with President George Bush in Washington when the Palestinian issue will top their agenda.

It is worthwhile to echo Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid's assertion to Arab ambassadors in Cairo that Egypt is not moving in a vaccum or going it alone in seeking a solution to the Palestinian problem. Egyptian moves in this respect are made in full coordination with the PLO and Arab leaders. It should be equally clear that Egypt stands by its clear position that it is for the PLO to name the Palestinian delegation to the proposed dialogue with the Israelis. Egypt is firmly convinced that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinians, and, therefore, no peace project stands any chance without its involvement.

It behooves all of the parties with stakes in the Middle East region and its stability to back Egypt's diplomatic drive to promote an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue that should spark the process of an overall solution to the Palestinian question.

Editorial Assails Israeli Likud Ministers

NC2509082789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0624 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Cairo, 25 Sep (MENA)—AL-AHRAM assails Israeli Housing Minister David Levi, Trade and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon, and Minister of Economy and Planning Yitzhaq Moda'i in its editorial today. The paper says that their intransigence about the Palestinian issue has even surpassed Prime Minister Shamir himself. AL-AHRAM states that these three, "the ministerial troika," are politically color-blind. They can only see the Israeli color, and every other color must either blend in or be erased.

The editorial says that these three hawks are not ashamed of passing oppressive judgments on all proposals offered in the political arena. They emphasize that the proposals must be completely Israeli in form and content and that what others set forth cannot be recognized, even if others value it. They insist on destroying the contributions of others.

AL-AHRAM points out that on this basis, the three ministers reject everything that the PLO offers toward reaching an accord, even concessions. They assert that anything the PLO submits is irrelevant because the PLO itself is invalid and irrelevant. AL-AHRAM cites two instances as evidence: The first is Shamir's statement that the Israeli initiative is, and will be, the only initiative. The second is Levi's statement that during his talks in Washington with the U.S. secretary of state and the Egyptian foreign minister, and on instructions from Shamir, he will only discuss the Israeli initiative and will not touch on the 10-point plan because it includes references to the PLO and the idea of territory for peace and alludes to the establishment of a Palestinian state, the ghost that Israel chases.

AL-AHRAM states that in their tyranny, this group bans any talk about the PLO, its positions, proposals, or any overture for understanding, even if it comes from the main parties concerned or from those contributing to a solution with Palestinian, Arab, and international agreement.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses World Seminar on Islam

LD2609222489 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution attended yesterday evening the opening session of the Islamic seminar held under the title "the Islamic call on the gates of a new century" being organized by the World Islamic Call Society.

Taking part in this seminar are more than 250 Islamic ulema, thinkers, activists and leaderships who came from 48 states, apart from members of the World Council for Islamic Call and the Organization of Islamic Conference.

The leader delivered a speech at the beginning of which he spoke about the status of Muslims and the intrigues and conspiracies to which the Islamic world had been subjected by ways of disturbances, factions in-fighting and parties apart from the crusading colonialist plots.

The leader hinted at the importance of such historic and strategic meeting.

He explained that Islam has been exploited to a large extent for the benefit of the rulers, colonialism, isolation and for the benefit of right and left to the point of exploiting it for the benefit of atheism and blasphemy, because the countries of Islam had passed through the by-gone centuries experiencing various types of interferences and internal turmoils, especially that Islam had spread to places in the world where various nationalities had been living.

The leader added "following the death of the prophet—peace be upon him—there were no Shi'a nor Sunnites, nor the existing factions, there was no factionalism no sects.

"This means that what is called Shi'a, Sunnite sects are political movements according to circumstances and of this world not from heaven not in the Holy Koran—on the contrary the Holy Koran is against those sects." He drew the attention that Muslims do not split into factions, parties and do not imitate the people of the book—Christians and Jews in that.

The leader explained "The lands of Islam and its centre—the Arab homeland—are subjected to the imperialist greed... The imperialist expansion aims at controlling the region, exploiting it and suppressing it... All the basic powers in the world have ambitions in the region where Islam exist and wants it to remain always fragmented, for this reason all those powers became partners in manufacturing the Islamic status of today... America cannot be a friend of Islam—this cannot be in view of the international circumstances, it has to raise high the banner of the crusade against Islam... On the 14 Al-Tayr—April—1986 when they have believed that they had ended Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi, they said we finished off the leader of the Islamic hardliners, but they were forced to cancel it following the aggression and the crumbling of their dreams...

"The aggression against Great Jamahiriyah is a crusade attack against those who believe that it contributes to the rising of the Muslim hardliners... America is a staunch enemy of Islam and wants to destroy the power of Islam in the Islamic world and finish off the Muslims' potentials and waste their wealth... America, the West and the Jews look upon the Islamic world as a nationalist identity, not as we look ourselves into ourselves...

The result that we can come with from the status of the Islamic world of today is: The Islamic World is formed not by an Islamic will solely, for there are hostile forces which penetrated the Islamic reality and joined us in a formation which means that there are Islamic parties, factions, movements, leaderships and activities used within the inside of Islam to serve imperialism, crusade and Judaism to destroy Islam.

"Now we gather together a multitude of contradicting movements, because the Islamic status today gathers many contradicting movements, some of which we made and some the Americans made and some made by the Mossad or the KGB...

"As no one can be certain to quote thousands of various sayings to Allah's messenger—peace be upon him—there are in front of us numerous Islamic movements we can inquire about their sources and who made them...

The leader said "Our reality today constitutes of the surrendering majority and from the active lively minority... but the active minority constituted from many contradicting movements and various activities which identify is doubtful. [as received] Each one of us doubt the identity of the other... The reality of such minority is not in the benefit of Islam... for this Islamic active minority which is trying now to have an effect on the Islamic reality is divided itself because it has been subjected to the same anti-Islam external interferences...

"The divisions to which the Islamic activities are subjected and upon which we put a question mark, we can divide into two parts: A fundamental part which wants to return to the basis of Islam and resurrect Islam once more, keep the traditions of Islam, its morals and its customs. And there is a part which took a secret violent, terrorist and extremist trend... If such extremism was against the enemies of Islam, then we all must be extremist and choose violence against the Israelis to liberate the Holy Land and Palestine... to choose violence against the Americans and against the enemies of Islam to stop them where they are... But if such extremism and such violence is aimed at wiping out Muslims using Muslims to replace them in a rule or in a position or in wealth, then we place a question mark on that".

After such an anal'ysis of the states of the Islamic active minority, the leader said "I shall speak frankly, because I want us to build an historic and strategic thing from this place. What is in my mind and what shall I put to you is a dangerous thing I desire it to be born today and this day be historical to the Islamic nation". [as received]

The leader talked in this respect about some realities and about Arab arenas warning that when the Golan is occupied by the Israelis and the Americans for instance "then it is unacceptable that a Muslim should implant violence inside Syria against the Syrians themselves. I reject that—I do not consider it anything to do with Islam or with jihad... If you were able to sacrifice, you should sacrifice in the Golan, do not sacrifice in the streets of Damascus... Also the one who hates Libya at a time America is hitting the Libyan leadership cannot be a Muslim in this case... For how can you try to kill who America tried to kill, leading the 10th crusade, in this case you are a soldier of the U.S. troops no matter what your target was because you are completing the mission in which America and its aircraft had failed.

"If we turned Islam into a secret work and into bombs and explosives, then that means we are bombing Islam and every bombing inside is a bombing to the foundation of Islam... The small extremist Islamic movements which now practice violence inside Islam and inside the Islamic home in the name of the Call, in the name of Jihad, in the name of Takfir and Hijrah and in the name of Tabligh, they are giving a serious warning that this is the last cry in Islam and the last breath in Islam and means that Islam is dying... This is the uprising of the slaughtered...

"When we analyze such phenomenon we say: This religion is ending now and it is dying if it resorts to bombs, guns, knives, working in the dark and sabotaging Islamic activity from the inside... It also means that this religion declares its end, its bankruptcy and its inability to hold a dialogue, to offer and to launch a holy war...

"For this we must differentiate in our Islamic world today between two movements: A fundamentalist movement of principles, goals and declared directions which holds dialogue... and this should be respected... and between a movement that does not hold dialogue has no logic and is not public—on the contrary it hides in darkness, bombs and kills and this has nothing to do with Islam.

The leader talked about the Muslim Brotherhood movements pointing out that it has begun to fade away because it hurled Islam into the political wrangling. "Since it has entered the political wrangling in the name of Islam, it is bound to enter into the international game of politics... Then it will not become Islam, it becomes a political activity through which the movement wants to arrive to power.

"America does not care if you were performing the religious rituals and will not be bothered by your rhetoric while performing such Islamic rituals. It will not fight who does that, but it will fight who is against imperialism and against Zionism... and fight who ever be on the side of liberation on the side of progress, socialism and unity.

"What is called Takfir, Hijrah, Da'wah, Jihad and Tabligh [reference to Islamic extremist groups] are innovations from the political side which were exploited by anti-Islam forces, because those movements have destroyed Islam from within. And from the spiritual side, these are innovations and a new rituals Allah did not descent and give power to and we cannot follow them. [as received] Also the Libyan Muslim Brotherhood are working at this moment under the care of U.S intelligence.

"Those movements had hurt Islam in front of the world by introducing it as being the bomb, the gun and the assassinations... This is not suitable for a universal religion followed by a quarter of the world and being called for from the highest forums... It was not suitable to return to darkness, bombs, guns and knives which was the method being pursued by Germany... Such movements Islam distances itself from and it is not suitable that they should call themselves with it and we do not allow them to do that".

The leader pointed out that the invitation to convene this seminar attended by Islamic parties, factions, dons, imams, mosque imams, chairmen of societies and parties had stemmed from a fear from my side for Islam "It might end up with the knives, the guns and be contained by America and Israel and in fear that despair, laziness, stumbling, deterioration and crumbling in the Islamic world which push some Muslims to commit suicide believing that such movements are suicidal and as an expression that Islam has gone bankrupt.

"Because of such fear we voiced the latest cry in the brotherhood, in Liberation, in Takfir and in Hijrah fearing that such feeling will prevail and that despair will be victorious... and in fear that then enemies of Islam, the Americans, the Israelis and the West, may prolong the life of such movements as long as possible because they will destroy Islam from within... and in fear that the enemies of Islam, crusaders and zionists who exploited Christianity and Judaism for their benefit will finally be victorious and after Jerusalem reached Mecca and illuminated Medina... and in fear that their banners will fly high over the ruins of our banners in the Islamic world... and in fear of a new crusade attack allied with Zionism against the Islamic world...

"We meet, we say we are here and declare our readiness to defend our countries, our folks, our sacred things and our sacred places... We can get together despite all the differences... We can muster our forces and enter confrontation and be victorious... We want to sit around and say firmly that we have fate in our hearts we have the material [that] enables us to achieve what we want, we have the iron will with which we can do what we want and with which to defeat the enemies... We want to declare to Muslims all over the world that the time has come for unity, renaissance and jihad. Declare to the oppressed Islamic minority that they are not alone, but behind them an Islamic nation which started to gather together its fragmented pieces... We can extend the strong hand to protect the Islamic minorities anywhere... We want to assure every Muslim individual over the earth who suffers from depriviation and tyranny that he is a part from a great nation capable of extending a hand to him to protect him and care for him.

The leader added "We want to restore confidence for the sons of Islam everywhere and to explain on the other hand that the globe, if it is to be coloured again, the Islamic colour should take the lion's share in it... for Islam must be capable also to take a share from the globe and colour it in its green colour... This is not the first time Islam is capable of imposing its presence over the globe whenever it found one of its sons to instigate to strengthen his determination and to open his vision on the enormous potentials abundant in the Islamic homeland which is the reason for such greed towards the lands of Islam."

The leader went on addressing Muslims "You are reach [as received] in your Islamic countries, the proof of that is [that] the imperialists are fighting like dogs to control you which means that there are attractive potentials for the world imperialist powers existing in the Islamic homeland... Why don't we manipulate them? How come reaction is stuck to Islam so is backwardness and misery?

This has nothing to do with Islam... The reason for it was the crusading Zionist colonialism which targeted the countries of Islam looted their wealth and tore us into sects and parties and created turmoil amongst us and planted such organisations in us. Everyone of the colonialists had created a Trojan horse inside the Islamic fortress until its powers had weakened and looted its wealth and implanted doubt in us against us They made us aim our guns at our chests until backwardness and misery entered into the Islamic world, then they said look at Islam... Islam means misery, backwardness, reaction, splits, sectarianism and sects.

"Imperialists are the enemies of Islam who weakened our powers, looted our wealth and it was they who targeted the countries of Islam... the Western colonialism deprived us from learning from health and from

our culture. It took our wealth and recruited us against Islam, against ourselves and against each other for its own benefit...

"What I want to say to you after shedding light on the Islamic reality is: We are in fact forced and have no way out as Muslims but unity, rennaissance, confrontation and declaring jihad not to invade others but only to say that we are not a herd of sheep in every spot where Islam is subjected to suppression... We have decided to impose our existence and our respect...

"Such a thing requires from us to enter into the process of separation without confronting each other... Whoever is not one of us will reveal himself and delay us, then we should step over him and he will be put aside because he cannot continue with us in the march, because originally he is a traitor linked to Zionism and imperialism and because he is an [word indistinct] and Trojan horse and a fifth column.

Northern Cyprus' Denktas Visits Libya

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

TA2509200289 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Rauf Denktas, president of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC], has met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Denktas is currently in Banghazi to attend the meeting organized by the International Islamic Council on the subject of Islamic solidarity.

The talks between the two leaders lasted more than 1 hour. During the meeting, Al-Qadhdhafi said that he attaches great importance to the conference on Islamic solidarity organized by Libya for strengthening the Islamic world.

In turn, Denktas pointed out that under the slogan of the unification of the island, the Greek Cypriots are making efforts to transform the island into an aggressive base against the Islamic Turks.

Denktas met later with (Hamid al-Gabid), the Islamic Conference Organization secretary general, inviting him together with a delegation of the organization to visit the TRNC to witness the realities of the Cyprus issue.

Addresses Islamic Solidarity Meeting

TA2709074189 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0600 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] President Rauf Denktas has called for an International Islamic Council meeting similar to the one being held in Banghazi to be organized in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC]. He stressed that if that is done, officials of Islamic countries will be able to learn the realities of Cyprus. Then, he added, the Islamic world will see that all these years it has been taken in by Greek Cypriot propaganda in connection with the Cyprus problem.

Addressing the meeting on Islamic solidarity in Banghazi, Libya, Denktas called on the Islamic world to set its priorities and to take a position on the side of its brothers in Islamic issues, regardless of its own interests.

Denktas, who was the first to address the conference in yesterday's session, pointed out that the Cyprus problem is a bilateral one, while the resolutions adopted in international meetings on the issue are unilateral. He stressed that it is very painful for the Turkish Cypriot people to see certain Islamic countries vote for these unilateral resolutions. It is also a great blow for those who believe in Islamic solidarity, he said.

President Denktas explained that the Greek Cypriot side is not and cannot be the government of the Turkish Cypriots. He said: I believe that if the governments of the Islamic countries do not yet realize this fact, they will one day, when their people alert them to it.

Denktas called on the leaders and thinkers in the conference to explain the realities of Cyprus to their people and to help create public opinion on the matter. He stressed that Islamic unity and solidarity will disappear if the Islamic countries help only when it suits their interests. He said: On behalf of the martyrs found in mass graves and of the Turkish Cypriot people who were saved from a massacre with the help of God and Turkey in 1974, I call on the Islamic countries to organize a meeting similar to this one in the TRNC and to see the realities of Cyprus.

Denktas concluded by saying: Only then will you be able to realize the loftiness of the struggle being waged by the Turkish Cypriots, and only then will you feel the pain, like we do, of having been taken in by Greek Cypriot propaganda for so many years.

Morocco

Hassan Gives Interview Before Spain Visit

LD2209105889 Madrid TVE-1 Television Network in Spanish 2015 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Interview with King Hassan II to Diego Carcedo on the "In Parentheses" program in Shkira Palace near Rabat; King Hassan speaks in French with superimposed Spanish translation—live]

[Excerpts] [Carcedo] Thank you, Your Majesty, for your kind welcome and above all for your readiness to answer our questions. We are sure that some of the questions we will be putting to you in this program would be those the Spanish people would ask you during the visit if they had access. This visit you will be starting to Spain was scheduled many times and had to be postponed at different times. We all know—it is no secret—that relations between Morocco and Spain, two neighboring countries, are difficult. They go through difficulties with a certain frequency. They face conflicts. However, now it

is said that [words indistinct] of the two countries are at their best. With what spirit are you traveling to Spain.

[Hassan] Firstly I would like to say that if the visit was postponed several times I do not think it was on account of the wishes of the two peoples or of the two kings—my brother His Majesty King Juan Carlos—and I think there are circumstances, situations, and sometimes some people with an interest or who have already made their geopolitical choice in the region, who have created small incidents, making a visit then inopportune. In reality we are so close to Spain, and Spain is so close to Morocco, that long before I was in Spain physically I was already in Spain emotionally and spiritually. Not to mention the relations I have personally with my brother King Juan Carlos by telephone or by letter, and I can say that he lives in Rabat and I live in Madrid. I hope for a lot from this visit because I think that it comes at an opportune time. [passage omitted]

[Carcedo] Your Majesty, there remains a specter in the relations between the two countries: a specter, a problem which I would not wish to avoid in this interview. It is, naturally, the claim you make for the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. Could this claim become in future a conflict like the ones we have suffered in previous periods?

[Hassan] Well, firstly—I shall speak frankly—we want to resolve this problem. But these problems won't be resolved on television or in the press or it would be the same as a game of football, wouldn't it? Each team would seek the applause of its fans, wouldn't it? We are playing in the same game. But it is with the Spanish authorities that I shall resolve it. But our claim is the only proper word in the international vocabulary. You want Gibraltar. You claim it because it is on Spanish territory and we do the same thing with Ceuta and Melilla, because it is on Moroccan territory. But we both endeavor to ensure that the temperature never rises to a fever. Therefore this problem must be resolved with wisdom and looking to the future and interests in common.

I do not like to spin yarns, I am very frank. I am not going to withdraw the word "claim" from my vocabulary to show my gratitude to you and to the people watching, because I won't go that far. My claim for these lands is life-long. How? Why? Well, we have imagination in Morocco as in Spain and we have already shown it and we can find a solution. In any case the solution can only be fraternal, friendly, and at the level of cooperation. At least as far as I am concerned, I will never think of having any kind of bellicose acts toward Spain, and I am sure that they think the same in Spain. But really I am not going to say in order to make everyone happy that I am going to withdraw the word "claim" from my vocabulary. But there are different ways of claiming, and I believe time settles many things. [passage omitted]

[Carcedo] The program has been going on for nearly an hour and we have still not talked about the Sahara—a conflict which afflicts Morocco and which logically worries Spain. What is the status of the negotiations which you recently started with the Polisario Front in order to be able to carry out the referendum in the territory?

[Hassan] Really, I have not held negotiations.

[Carcedo] The word is talks...

[Hassan] No, one must be logical with oneself. I have said that the Sahara is Moroccan—that is my conviction. So the Saharans are Moroccans, and even the Polisario is Moroccan. Others say that it is not Moroccan. So that is the source of the conflict. But for me the Saharans in the Polisario are Moroccans. In this case, if I see them, if I receive them, it is not to negotiate with Moroccans. The King of Morocco is not going to negotiate with Moroccans. It is as if the King of Spain was going to negotiate with the Spanish. No. He receives them, he receives them in audience, he listens, he observes their problems, he analyzes their hopes and fears and he draws his conclusions.

I think those people took up arms for various reasons. Maybe among all those bad reasons there some good ones. So, why reject it? But I shall never negotiate with the Polisario because otherwise it would not be possible to hold a referendum, would it? I say that they are Moroccans. Some say they aren't. But of course they are Moroccans for me. So we are talking, but in the form of an audience, not the form of negotiations. Perhaps it is rather difficult to really see it like that, but I listen to the Polisario. But really I have nothing to negotiate, because I have nothing to give.

[Carcedo] You have just said that you have nothing to give, but do you have anything to offer in order for the conflict to end? What kind of, shall we say, compensation could Morocco offer in order for them to lay down their arms?

[Hassan] Firstly, one must wait for the referendum to be held. But as I said before, the fatherland is just, it can pardon everything. For me they are Moroccans like the rest and I shall treat those who come to me like the rest of the Moroccans. But personally the only thing which I can say to those who are on the other side is: I know the Sahara, the Spanish know it, too, it is not a viable entity. I do not believe it will ever be really viable; 70,000 Saharans, or 70,000 Saharans from the Tunisian-Algerian Sahara (?do not form a country for me). They cannot, not even seeing that it is a very extensive region. It does not have resources in spite of the fact that there are people who believe the contrary. So far the Bou Craa phosphates are running at a loss, they do not earn the money you think, and in any case production does not exceed 3,000 tonnes a year. People think that we went there for that, but that is not so. In my view things must end as soon as possible because there is a great deal to do.

[Carcedo] Your Majesty, when do you foresee that the referendum may be held? When do you foresee that the planned referendum may be held, Your Majesty?

[Hassan] Well, we were in fact speaking with the secretary general and we think that the first phase of the referendum must be held as soon as possible. That is to say, the census first, because the referendum is the (?man) who will say yes or no. So the census must be made immediately of those who are Saharans and those who aren't, because only the Saharans will have the right to vote. So really the people have to be identified. And the secretary general is in complete agreement with me and it is necessary to proceed very rapidly. I think that it will be possible to proceed rapidly because we have a working foundation, that is to say the census (?of 1974) which the Spanish Government gave us (?at the United Nations). I think the first phase is really to make a census of who's who, because firstly the number of Saharans needs to be known, doesn't it?

[Carcedo] Naturally. Your Majesty, you have decided the terms of the referendum and you even went so far as to include in that question the possibility of the Saharans having independence. Do you contemplate that possibility?

[Hassan] Well, I did not draft the questions, it was the OAU in Nairobi. It said, there was... well, there will be two questions. Do you wish to be Moroccan or do you wish to be independent? Those are the two questions. There is no third question. Well, if they say that they wish to be independent we are obliged to recognize this fact. We respect international law and the will of peoples.

[Carcedo] Your Majesty, will you also accept the condition which the Polisario Front demands—that the referendum be held without the presence of Moroccan military forces and without the presence of the administration of Morocco?

[Hassan] Really it is a matter which no longer is of relevance now. Because it is a demand which no one accepted and really that belongs to the past now. There was talk of that last year. That was in fashion in 1988, but it isn't in fashion in 1989. [passage omitted]

King Hassan Visit to Spain

For Spanish reportage on the visit of King Hassan II to Spain, including his meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, see the Spain section of the 25 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Sudan

'State of Emergency' To Remain in Effect

AB2509170989 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] The ruling Revolutionary Command Council in the Sudan says it has no intention now to lift the current state of emergency and curfew. A spokesman for the council is quoted as saying that the state of emergency and curfew has helped in maintaining law and order in the country since the military took over last July.

The spokesman said leading figures in the previous government will remain in detention even if no corruption charges are brought against them. He said some of them had committed what he called political corruption, and it would not be in the country's interest to release thenm from prison. The spokesman said those accused of financial or administrative offense will continue to be dealt with by military tribunals.

NSRCC Member Receives Chadian Foreign Minister

EA2509224189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Staff Brigadier Al-Tijani Adam al-Tahir, member of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC], at his office in the Republican Palace today received Acheik ibn Oumar, the Chadian foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation.

Acheik ibn Oumar told the press that he had briefed Brig Al-Tijani on the agreement between Chad and Libya on resolving their bilateral border differences, which was signed in Algeria in August 1989. The Chadian minister added that the participants in the meeting also discussed relations between the two countries and the latest political developments affecting the region. The Chadian minister arrived in Sudan last Saturday [23 Sep] evening for a 4-day visit. He will leave Khartoum for home tomorrow morning.

Minister Sole Point of Contact on Refugee Affairs

EA2409222789 Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The minister of relief, migrants, and refugees affairs, Mr Peter Urad, issued a ministerial resolution on the organization of the official contacts with him, as minister concerned with planning and policies of the various units of his ministry.

The resolution specifies that the relief minister is the direct official to meet with the donors, nongovernmental organization, NGO's, international organizations, and the ambassadors to Sudan on issues related to the relief of the displaced and refugees affairs. No other body is allowed to contact anybody on the issues mentioned in the resolution. [passage omitted]

Al-Bashir Inspects Military Installation

EA2609105289 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council, this morning inspected the command center of the Armored Corps at Al-Shajarah, where he met the officers and other ranks of the armored and reconnaisance corps.

He stressed the revolution's determination to achieve peace in the country and referred to the efforts being

made towards that end. He spoke about what had been achieved in the field of security with special reference to the containment of the tribal clashes in Darfur, which had been stirred up by the banned parties, and the stability and security in the capital and elsewhere. Lt Gen 'Umar said the government of the revolution had introduced an economic reform program after establishing the underlying causes of economic deterioration, and was combating the black market and currency transactions. He said: We are acting to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, whereas the banned parties were working to weaken the capabilities of the Armed Forces in every aspect. We have worked to stabilize the situation in the country, especially in the south. (?Action) has been (?taken to halt) the attempts being made by the outlaws in the Nuba Mountains.

He also referred to the need to restore order and discipline in the civil service to enable it to perform its functions properly. Lt Gen 'Umar inspected the recruit training center, the reconnaissance administration, and a display of armored cars.

Ministers Discuss Central Region Situation

EA2509212489 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its regular meeting at 0830 this morning, chaired by the chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir. The Council heard a report by the governor of the Central Region, Staff Major General 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Ra'uf on the overall performance of the regional government. The report presented an overview of the administration and basic trends within the Central Region. The report also covered the region's finances, the financial links between the regional and the central government, and the regional government's proposals with regard to countering shortfalls which are hindering development and investment.

The report also covered the security situation in the region and the needs of the security forces in order to operate effectively. It also covered the measures necessary to distribute consumer goods and strategic goods, as well as health and education matters, the state of the agrarian sector, and the performance of other departments.

Provincial Commissioners Appointed

EA2609111089 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Lieutenant General Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Revolutionary Command Council and prime minister, has issued a decree establishing the post of provincial commissioner and appointing the following individuals as provincial commissioners:

Northern Region: Mr Ibrahim 'Abd al-Halim, Northern Province; Mr Badawi al-Khayr 'Abd al-Nur, Nile Province.

Eastern Region: Naval Brigadier Ahmad 'Ali Adam, retired, Red Sea Province; Staff Colonel Al-Awad Muhammad al-Hasan, Kassala Province.

Central Region: Mr Muhammad Fadl Muhammad, Jazirah Province; Mr 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Mun'im, White Nile Province; Mr Hamid Nurayn, Blue Nile Province.

Kurdufan Region: Mr Hassan Jibril al-Zubayr, Northern Kurdufan Province; Mr 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Rahman Ali, Southern Kurdufan Province.

Darfur Region: Mr 'Umar Muhammad Isma'il, Southern Darfur Province; Mr Yahya Muhammad al-Shaykh, Northern Darfur Province.

Numayri's Activities in Egypt Criticized

JN2609083689 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 24 Sep 89 pp 1, 6

[By 'Abd-al-Nabi 'abd-al-Sattar]

[Text] The newspaper AL-WAFD has learned that General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, has voiced his indignation at the increasing activity of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in the media.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo have affirmed that Gen Al-Bashir received early last week Egyptian Ambassador in Khartoum Muhammad Taqiy al-Din al-Shirbini. Gen Al-Bashir requested the ambassador to inform the Egyptian authorities of the council members' great concern about the media campaigns conducted by the deposed Sudanese president Ja'far Numayri against Sudan and his continuous criticism of the internal conditions in Sudan.

The sources pointed out that President Mubarak affirmed to Ambassador Al-Shirbini Cairo's intention to halt all Numayri's press and political acitivities and to limit his contacts in the coming phase. The sources asserted that Gen Al-Bashir actually turned down a request by some National Salvation Council members to ask the Egyptian authorities to hand Numayri over to Sudan so he can be tried for the crimes he committed against the Sudanese people during his tenure.

The sources explained that Gen Al-Bashir stressed to the Revolution Council members that his main concern at present is to promote Egyptian-Sudanese relations and to refrain from creating any problem with Cairo.

Numayri had waged fierce attacks against the National Salvation Revolution Command Council, accusing it of dictatorship. Egypt rejected all attempts by former Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to hand Numayri over to the Sudanese authorities to face the death sentence.

Kuwait

Interior Ministry 'Surprised' by Saudi Statement

LD2609221889 Kuwait KUNA in English 1920 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 26 (KUNA)—An official Interior Ministry source Tuesday said "We are surprised over attributing the statement published by London-based AL-MAJALLAH magazine to Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud."

The source added that "it is difficult to comment on the statement until its attribution to the prince was ascertained."

The source was responding [word indistinct] to a KUNA query on a statement published in the local press and carried by news agencies quoting Prince Nayif as telling Arabic language magazine AL-MAJALLAH that Riyadh kept Kuwait informed on files of the cases of the Kuwaitis who were tried for taking part in the explosions in Holy Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Amir Holds Talks With Mitterrand in Paris

LD2509212489 Kuwait KUNA in English 2029 GMT 25 Sep 89

[By Rula al-Zayn]

[Text] Paris, Sept 25 (KUNA)—H.H. [His Highness] the amir Monday evening discussed the Gulf situation, Lebanese problem, Arab-Israeli dispute, disarmament and Third World debts with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Following the 40 minute meeting, the amir told reporters "we are in agreement over everything" concerning Lebanon, the Gulf and the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mitterrand's advisor for foreign affairs Loic Hennekin [name as received] told reporters that the amir, who arrived here from Iraq, briefed the president on Iraqi stands toward U.N. resolutions on the Iraq-Iran war.

The two heads of state then tackled the Lebanese issue and expressed satisfaction for the ceasefire that came into effect last Saturday, Hennekin added.

Mitterrand explained, according to the advisor, to H.H. the amir France's efforts in Lebanon and reasons for sending its naval force there.

The French official noted the Kuwaiti-French agreement on introducing basic reforms in Lebanon describing such a move as "an important step" toward lasting peace.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Hennekin pointed out that both sides appreciated the PLO's peace step while Mitterrand reaffirmed his conviction of an international Mideast peace conference as the ideal framework for all parties to conduct dialogue and consultations and noted that all parties agreed to that idea with the exception of Israel.

The discussions further touched on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's ten-point proposals. Hennekin said adding that France considers them as a "good plan" that poses daring questions and noted Kuwaiti views agreed with the French analysis.

Third World debts were further dealt with, he said, adding that Mitterrand explained the French initiative at the U.N. in this respect on which the United States had some reservations while the amir of Kuwait proposed a better management of the International Monetary Fund's activities.

H.H. the amir attends later tonight a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

Official Discusses Amir's Tour, Iran Relations

LD2509181989 Kuwait KUNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] London, Sept 25 (KUNA)—Kuwait's Information Minister Shaykh Maber Mubarak al-Hamad [al-Sabah] Monday described the current tour by the amir of some Arab, European and African countries as necessitated by the quickened tempo of events and developments at the regional, Islamic and world levels, especially, he said, that his highness is current chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

In an interview with the London-based AL-HAYAT Arabic paper, Shaykh Mubarak indicated that "in his diplomatic activities, H.H. [His Highness] the amir of Kuwait speaks for the causes and concerns of his Arab and Muslim nation and those of the world."

He explained that in his striving the amir aims at contributing to creation of a better world governed by the principles of peace, freedom, justice, prosperity and human compassion.

Speaking about the amir's visit to France, starting today, the official praised the historic ties of cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and military fields between Kuwait and Paris.

He expressed confidence that the visit would strengthen bonds of amity and understanding between both leaderships and open new vistas of bilateral cooperation, particularly as the two countries share views on most vital issues of common concern.

Asked about the amir's visit to Iraq, which he concluded today, the official repeated that it was a courtesy visit that followed cessation of armed hostilities between Iraq and Iran, amid encouraging signs that differences between the two would be permanently resolved through negotiations to implement Security Council Resolution 598.

One of the mainstays of Kuwait's external policy, the official added, is to mediate for a peaceful end of the Iraq-Iran dispute and to reinstate peace and reconciliation between the two parties so that they can direct their efforts towards rebuilding and contributing to Arab and Muslim causes.

On Kuwaiti-Iranian relations, Shaykh Mubarak said resumption of full diplomatic relations with Tehran, following the recent appointment of an Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, is indicative of Kuwait's aspiration for a relationship of more understanding with the Tehran leadership and a start of a new era.

Concerning the problem of Third World debts and the amir's initiative to settle that problem, the minister was satisfied that "positive responses have been made from many parts of the globe, raising hopes that practical steps would be taken in the near future by creditor nations to resolve this problem."

He recalled that in his initiative before the U.N. General Assembly and the recent [word indistinct] non-aligned summit, H.H. the amir has called upon the U.N. secretary general to convene a meeting of creditor countries and world lending institutions within a maximum of six months in order to lay down the basis of a practical solution to the debt crisis.

Repeating the amir's words, the official equated between liberation from the burdensome debt problem, which impedes the process of development in third world countries, and liberation from colonial rule.

In reply to a question on press censorship in Kuwait, the minister of information explained that events and developments in the region necessitated a measure of government censorship to safeguard state security and to protect the interests of the country and citizens.

However, Shaykh Mubarak assured that the step is not meant to restrict freedom of the press but rather meant to avoid mistakes or inadvertent errors made in the heat of media activity.

PDRY

Minister To Attend YAR Anniversary Celebration

EA2509132689 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Political Bureau member and Defense Minister Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad has left for Sanaa by road. He is leading a delegation to participate in the celebrations of our Yemeni people's 27th anniversary of the glorious September 23d Revolution. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

Ship Loaded With Toxic Waste Cruising Gulf Waters

JN2609094889 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Sep 89 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Dubayy, AL-BAYAN—A state of maximum alert has been announced by various competent agencies and authorities in the United Arab Emirates [UAE] after they received warnings from the UAE Higher Commission for Environmental Protection that an unidentified ship loaded with highly toxic and dangerous waste has been cruising the [Arabian] Gulf waters for several days in an attempt to dump its load in Gulf waters or in one of the Gulf ports.

The UAE port sources affirmed that they had received warnings and that port authorities are ready to deal with the situation. The sources disclosed to AL-BAYAN that the ship, the "Bruno Americana" [name as published], is loaded with 2,000 tonnes of toxic "zinc" and industrial waste, which, if dumped in the water, will pose a serious environmental catastrophe. This substance is viewed as one of the most dangerous toxic substances which can affect marine life and consequently human beings. This substance is known to cause certain types of cancer in human beings, destroy the nervous system and impair kidney functions. Moreover, the presence of this substance in water causes corrosion on the hulls of ship; and this threatens navigation and trade in this region. [passage omitted]

Yemen Arab Republic

President Salih Marks Revolution's Anniversary

JN2509192689 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1708 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Address to the nation over radio and television linkup by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on 25 September in Sanaa on the occasion of the 26 September Revolution anniversary—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear brothers, free citizens inside and outside [the homeland], valiant heroes of the armed and security force:

On this glorious day, when, along with the 26 September Revolution, we usher in a new year, I am delighted to salute you with greetings of freedom—greetings of the young September revolution, the revolution of the masses that believes in God against the clerical rule of despotic imams who lagged behind modern times and the laws of life. [passage omitted]

It is auspicious that the celebrations marking the 27th anniversary of the immortal 26 September Revolution should coincide with our people hosting the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Arab Cooperation Council in the historic capital of Sanaa. Our hosting of these

meetings, by all standards, counts as a major historic achievement and a true, practical victory for our nation, as well as an advanced step on the road to Arab solidarity and economic complementarity. [passage omitted]

Brothers: Three years into its 5-year span, our economic and social development plan has achieved [word indistinct] in the field of services projects and in the infrastructure serving our development. First indications are that the gross national product in all the economic and service sectors for 1988 has surpassed the set targets. This promises the success of the plan and the attainment of the development rate set for it, God willing. This calls for further efforts to complete over the next 2 years the other projects outlined in the plan in order to fulfill the society's potential in the agricultural and industrial domains. It is also important that emphasis be placed on the agricultural sector and on building more dams and strategic irrigation projects, as well as redoubling efforts in the area of oil exploration, which over the past year has achieved good results represented by the recent discovery of a number of oil and gas fields, including the field of [word indistinct] and the field of As'ad al-Kamil that was declared commercially viable on 7 August 1987. [passage omitted]

Although we are happy with the progress made so far along the road of unity [with the People's Democratic of Yemen] in terms of practical steps, unionist institutions, and joint projects—which have laid firm foundations for unionist action—we nevertheless look forward to further steps toward realizing the goal of unity at the earliest possible date. [passage omitted]

Brothers: On this occasion, we reiterate that we are determined to make every effort on behalf of the causes of our Arab nation—above all, the Palestinian cause, which our people will continue to champion and do everything in their power to back the struggle of the Palestinian people until they regain all their legitimate rights and set up their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of their sole, legitimate representative, the PLO. With all pride, we salute the valiant, militant spirit embodied by the overwhelming intifadah [uprising] of the Palestinian Ara' ople. [passage omitted]

We appeal to all our Lebanese brothers to assume their responsibilities toward their injured homeland, nurture mutual understanding, and find the right formula for national coexistence in order to assure this ancient, civilized country its unity, stability, Arabism, and independence.

Regarding the Gulf: As we express our deep satisfaction over the calm that has prevailed for over a year, now that the destructive guns of the war have been silenced by the Muslim neighbors of Iraq and Iran, we, in common with all the Arab and Islamic nations, look forward to the establishment of lasting, comprehensive peace. Such a peace, coming through dialogue and peace talks in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 598, would meet the interests and desires of the two peoples for progress, affluence, and reconstruction following the devastation of the war. [passage omitted]

Saddam Husayn Returns to Baghdad From Sanaa

JN2709055589 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0400 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Excerpt] With God's care, leader President Saddam Husayn and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad last night following the conclusion of the Arab Cooperation Council's summit meetings, which were held in Sanaa on 25-26 September 1989.

President Saddam Husayn left Sanaa last night. [passage omitted]

East German Construction Minister on Visit

Meets Agriculture Minister

JN2509182389 Baghdad INA in English 1618 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Baghdad, Sept. 25, INA—Mr. 'Abdallah Badir Danuk, acting minister of agriculture and irrigation, met here today with Mr. Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction in the German Democratic Republic, head of the German side in the Joint Iraqi-German Democratic Committee.

During the meeting they discussed means of expanding the sphere of cooperation between the two countries in various fields, especially in agriculture and livestock, as well as the exchange of scientific expertise.

Joint Committee Begins Meeting

JN2609084489 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA)—The meetings of the 11th session of the Iraqi-GDR Joint Committee began at the Ministry of Industry and Military Industrialization today. The meetings will last 3 days.

Husayn Kamil Hasan, minister of industry and military industrialization, led the Iraqi side to the meetings, and Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, led the GDR side. [passage omitted]

The two sides agreed on the meetings agenda, which includes following up what was agreed upon during the previous session, and discussing and analyzing the progress of trade exchange between the two countries and the prospects of economic, industrial, technical, and scientific cooperation. [passage omitted]

Industry Minister Meets Junker

JN2609113889 Baghdad INA in English 1040 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Baghdad, Sept.26, INA—Mr. Husayn Kamil, minister of industry and industrialization met here last night Mr. Wolfgang Junker, construction minister in the German Democratic Republic.

During the meeting, the Iraqi minsiter reviewed the ministry's plans on developing a base for the essential engineering industries confirming Iraq's keenness on promoting cooperation with the German Democratic Repubic's firms in industrial field.

The visiting minister expressed his appreciation to the level realized by the Iraqi industries referring to the possibility of developing Iraqi-GDR relations.

Planning Minister Receives Junker

JN2609114089 Baghdad INA in English 1035 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Baghdad, Sept. 26, INA—Mr Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning met here today Mr Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction in the German Democratic Republic.

Mr Junker had arrived here yesterday to chair his country's side to the meetings of the 11th session of the Joint Iraqi-GDR Committee.

SRV's Nguyen Dy Nien Attends Babylon Festival

BK2609155989 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 26—Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister, attended the 3rd Babylon International Festival held in Iraq from September 22-24.

While there, Nguyen Dy Nien called on Latif Nusayyif Jasim, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of culture and information; and had working sessions with Nazar Handun, deputy foreign minister.

The Iraqi officials highly valued Vietnam's goodwill in the Cambodian issue, and hailed the total pullout of the Vietnamese volunteer army which the Iraqi Government had sent its representative to observe.

Shamir Urges Adherence to Cabinet Initiative

TA2609140089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir has called on the partners in the coalition to support the political initiative endorsed in the Cabinet. Mr Shamir said he does not desire the dissolution of the unity government, but he added that its existence is only possible as long as there are no deviations from the peace initiative.

Shamir said that the Egyptian proposals mean that PLO people would be included in the Palestinian delegation, whether as members or advisers, and that PLO members would come to Cairo as victors bringing liberation to those who throw stones and firebombs. Shamir asserted that there is no way Israel can surrender on this matter. Shamir said that the Israeli initiative was meant to prevent the PLO from seizing control of the residents in the territories. The prime minister pointed out that the Egyptian plan does not mention any interim accords. He also said that without acceptance of the principle of an interim stage, there would be no negotiations.

Shamir Opposes 10 Points Despite U.S. Support

TA2609193289 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says although the United States may praise the Mubarak 10-point plan, Israel rejects it. Speaking at a Jerusalem economics club luncheon, Shamir said there is nothing he wants less than the breakup of the national unity government, but there is no room in it for those who support the Mubarak plan. Steve Linde reports:

Prime Minister Shamir said American support for the Egyptian plan would not harm relations between Israel and the United States, nor does it obligate his government in any way. We are friends and allies and we appreciate the assistance we get from the United States, Shamir said, but this does not mean we have to accept its views.

The prime minister said he wants nothing less than to break up the national unity government in Israel, but there is no room in it for those who support the Mubarak plan. He sharply criticized the Egyptian proposals, saying they contradict Israel's own initiative. Shamir said as far as he is concerned there is only one peace plan: that adopted by the government on 14 May. According to Shamir, the Mubarak plan does not allow for any interim period after the proposed elections in the territories. He said it calls for a permanent solution which would mean one thing in practice—the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Shamir said that without what he called a test period after elections, the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians would never be resolved. And he declared Israel is not making efforts to suppress the intifadah [uprising] in order to negotiate with the PLO. The government would not talk to PLO leaders and would not give up territory to a Palestinian state. Shamir said such a state would be constantly engaged in attacks against Israel, and this would lead to a daily confrontation between Arabs and Jews.

Turning to Palestinians in the territories, the prime minister said they have a choice: a path of violence through the intifadah, or a road to peace via elections. He warned they would achieve nothing by throwing stones and Molotov cocktails except sacrifices and suffering. The prime minister added that Israel would not give up one centimeter of land if pressured in this way.

PLO 'Experts' Drafting Plans for Negotiations

TA2609112289 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Sep 89 pp A1, 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef and New York correspondent Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpt] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has recently set up teams of experts to draft plans for negotiations with Israel on the transfer of powers and the replacement of the military government by an autonomous Palestinian government. The teams already have begun operating according to guidelines adopted in Tunis. The teams are intended to be analogous to the Palestinian delegation that will hold talks with Israel.

Speaking to MA'ARIV yesterday, senior Palestinian sources stressed that although Egypt has not yet been given an official response, 'Arafat decided to go ahead with preparations so he could provide the delegates to the negotiations with specific data. The teams of experts have been in contact with figures in the territories who will specialize in specific areas.

According to the PLO's decision, which has not yet been publicized because of internal differences over the very opening of negotiations with Israel, the teams of experts will deal with key issues on the agenda. [passage omitted]

PLO's Milhim Praises Peres' Stand on Delegates

TA2709085289 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Sep 89 pp 1, 12

[Report by Walter Ruby]

[Text] United Nations—Muhammad Milhim, the former mayor of Halhul and a member of the PLO delegation to the 44th UN General Assembly, yesterday praised Vice Premier Shim'on Peres for his expressed willingness to accept expelled residents of the territories as members of a Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel.

Milhim said that Peres had hit upon the formula that could "break the deadlock" between the Israeli government's position that it will only talk to Palestinians from

inside the territories, and the PLO position that "diaspora Palestinians" must also be involved in any talks with Israel.

In an interview with THE JERUSALEM POST, Milhim praised both Peres and the Bush administration for their favourable attitude towards Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's 10-point plan.

Milhim described the plan as a vehicle to advance the peace process. He said that PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat had received assurances from Mubarak that, although the 10 points do not mention the PLO or call for a Palestinian state, Egypt supports the Arab consensus, articulated at the Casablanca conference, in favour of a Palestinian state.

Asked about Peres's agreement to the participation of expelled Palestinians, Milhim said: "This answers the question that the PLO always puts—that Palestinians inside and outside are one people and one representation. So, adding the names of deportees would, I think, break the deadlock over representation."

Asked whether he himself would be one of the expellees in such a delegation, Milhim replied: "I see my name mentioned in the newspapers, but it hasn't been discussed in the PLO."

Milhim stressed that the apparent endorsement of the Mubarak plan by both Peres and the administration represented a "step forward."

He added: "The fact that the Labour Party supports the Mubarak initiative means a good step forward towards breaking the stalemate over the peace process."

Milhim said Mubarak's proposals constituted an effort "just to move the process to the stage of elections, and to clarify the conditions for the election stage of the peace process. No one is against that."

According to Milhim, 'Arafat had received "convincing" clarifications during his last visit with Mubarak "that Egypt is committed to Casablanca.... We have no problems with Egypt. We feel President Mubarak and the Egyptian government are committed to a just and durable solution to the conflict... which is supported by the PLO."

Milhim said "if there are good intentions" Israel and the Palestinians can work out a compromise on the elections and other outstanding issues. "We know the Palestinians are not going to get what they suggest, and neither are the Israelis. The only way is to sit and talk, preferably under the umbrella of the UN."

He suggested that Israel and a Palestinian delegation should meet—either in Cairo or at the UN—"to talk about the steps that could be taken on elections. Then we can move on to the next step—that of preparation for the international conference."

Milhim acknowledged that there are many in the PLO who are taking a more militant line, but said his thinking represents "the mainstream of the PLO."

Paper Says Palestinians Should Choose Delegates

TA2609202989 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 25 Sep 89 p 4

[Editorial: "No Compromise on Delegation Composition"]

[Text] There is a feeling of cautious optimism among Palestinians caused by recent political developments.

Optimism because Palestinians are sensing some kind of progress in the political process. And cautious because they have learned from previous experience not to build up high hopes and expect much from their adversaries.

Progress is important for Palestinians since so far they are the highest-paying party in the perpetual Palestinian-Israeli conflict in terms of lives and everything else. Palestinians carry the highest burden of the continuing occupation and the longer the occupation continues, the more is their suffering. That is why they feel upbeat when there is a change in the status quo, no matter how insignificant it may be.

It is good to feel upbeat. It is an encouraging sign. The Palestinians want to feel optimistic because that makes their endurance and lives much easier to bear. Optimism means they have something to look forward to and that keeps them going. The minute this feeling goes away, as was the case several weeks ago due to the political deadlock, a feeling of depression and despair overwhelms and the consequences become costly.

This current feeling of optimism can continue to give life and impetus to the peace process, which needs them badly. The Palestinians can become the catalyst if their dreams and aspirations are taken into consideration. But the way it looks now, what the Palestinians want remains ignored and pressure is put on them to concede more.

One critical and basic point which ought to be drilled into the heads of those talking about a peace process and which no Palestinian is ready to concede on is the composition of the Palestinian delegation to negotiations. No one should imagine that any Palestinian would accept that their delegation be named by other than the Palestinians themselves.

At the moment, every party interested in resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is saying something about the Palestinian delegation, including Israel. Only the Palestinians are not allowed to say who should represent them. This is absurd considering that the Israeli elections plan, which the U.S. endorsed, talks about free and democratic elections in the occupied territories to produce Palestinians who would negotiate with Israel. Is Israel then going to refuse any elected Palestinian whose views it does not agree with and insist on replacing him with one of its stooges? Or is it going to ban certain

Palestinians from nominating themselves as candidates and push for its puppets only?

These and many others are legitimate questions which must be addressed before the Palestinians commit themselves to anything. Egypt came up with its 10 points to clarify Israel's elections plan. Likewise, the Palestinians, the only losers or winners from what is being offered, have the right to ask questions and seek guarantees. They can ask these questions and seek guarantees only if they send a credible delegation to negotiations with Israel over the elections plan. This is why only the Palestinians, and that includes the PLO, should name their delegation, and the rest of the world must either take it or leave it. There can be no compromise on this highly critical issue.

If Israel is ready for negotiations, it should be willing to face any Palestinian delegation that will come to the negotiating table. But when it insists on who should negotiate with it, this only means that Israel is not really interested in a peaceful settlement.

HAMAS' Yasin Discusses Elections, 10 Points

JN2409134289 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] In the next few days, the military prosecution is expected to present a bill of indictment against Gaza Strip's Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, who leads HAMAS [Islamic Resistance Movement] in the territories.

Our reporter Yoni Ben-Menahem informs us that Shaykh Yasin is in good health and that two security detainees assist him. The authorities allowed members of Shaykh Yasin's family and representatives of the International Red Cross to visit him in jail last weekend.

Our correspondent today met with Shaykh Ahmad Yasin in (Hashmorit) prison.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified detainee] We came here to help him.
[Ben-Menahem] How do you help him?

[Detainee] We help him in everything—in eating, drinking, sitting up, and sleeping. We even help him when he goes to the toilet. And, we also give him the medicine which he takes when he has an asthma attack. We remain at his side when he is not feeling well.
[Ben-Menahem] Can you tell us about your health condition?

[Shaykh Yasin] I suffer from ailments in the chest and lungs. This is naturally difficult at times, but gets better at others. So, every now and then, I am either sick or feeling well. I also suffer from other simple things—infections in the ear and eye. The major thing is my breathing and lungs.
[Ben-Menahem] What treatment is offered to you by the prison authorities?

[Shaykh Yasin] Naturally, there is treatment. There is treatment.

[Ben-Menahem] Is the treatment enough?

[Shaykh Yasin] It depends on the need.

[Ben-Menahem] When did you form the HAMAS movement?

[Shaykh Yasin] At the beginning of the intifadah [uprising] in December [1987].
[Ben-Menahem] Does this go for HAMAS in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip?

[Shaykh Yasin] Yes.
[Ben-Menahem] Can you tell us about the formation of the HAMAS movement? How did you establish it?

[Shaykh Yasin] We contacted certain individuals in each area and talked to them. They agreed, and we began working.
[Ben-Menahem] How many wings were there in the movement?

[Shaykh Yasin] HAMAS is a political movement. The security and military wings were established before the intifadah. But, HAMAS is something new.
[Ben-Menahem] What was the title of the military wing?

[Shaykh Yasin] The Palestinian Mujahidin.
[Ben-Menahem] And, the security wing?

[Shaykh Yasin] Its title was Majd [Glory].
[Ben-Menahem] What was the role of each?

[Shaykh Yasin] The military wing's role was to resist occupation. The security wing's was to confront corruption in the country.
[Ben-Menahem] Which prominent figures from the West Bank and Gaza Strip were members of this movement?

[Shaykh Yasin] Which of them?
[Ben-Menahem] Dr Ibrahim Yazuri for example?

[Shaykh Yasin] He was in HAMAS—in political activity.
[Ben-Menahem] What other prominent figures participated?

[Shaykh Yasin] There were Eng 'Isa al-Ashhar, Dr 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Rantisi, 'Abd-al-Fattah Dhukhkhan, and Salah Shihadah.
[Ben-Menahem] Are they all detained?

[Shaykh Yasin] Yes.
[Ben-Menahem] As far as HAMAS is concerned, what was the relationship between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank?

[Shaykh Yasin] A person called Jamil Hammami used to call us from the West Bank and he used to convey information from us.
[Ben-Menahem] This was the coordination?

[Shaykh Yasin] Yes.
[Ben-Menahem] Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, has HAMAS' military wing committed many murders in the Gaza Strip?

[Shaykh Yasin] No. The military wing did not carry out any such thing. The security wing did.

[Ben-Menahem] Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, how do you explain the authorities' success in detaining and crushing the HAMAS movement in the Gaza Strip?

[Shaykh Yasin] Nothing on this earth can remain secret. What is not revealed today will be revealed tomorrow.

[Ben-Menahem] If there were elections in the territories which the PLO approves of, what would HAMAS do? Would it take part in the elections?

[Shaykh Yasin] I believe this question is premature. When things become serious, they will be studied and a decision will be made. But, in principle, we are not against the PLO in its resolutions. We have democracy, and the majority decides what to do. I may resign or I may not enter [elections]. This will depend on circumstances and the situation on the ground. But, now, I believe we have no interest in this process. So, we neither support nor oppose it.

[Ben-Menahem] So, you are not against elections?

[Shaykh Yasin] We are against them if they are held under occupation. Naturally, we will not oppose each other.

[Ben-Menahem] Even if the PLO agreed to hold them?

[Shaykh Yasin] We will not start a conflict among ourselves.

[Ben-Menahem] So, if the PLO agreed, you will take part?

[Shaykh Yasin] Let it agree first.

[Ben-Menahem] Will you take part in them?

[Shaykh Yasin] We will announce our position in a democratic manner. We will say this is wrong. However, we will not start a conflict among ourselves.

[Ben-Menahem] Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, regarding the Egyptian peace plan, do you accept it?

[Shaykh Yasin] No, naturally.

[Ben-Menahem] Absolutely?

[Shaykh Yasin] Absolutely not. This is because I cannot accept something which I do not know where it will lead.

[Ben-Menahem] What if Israel gave you the resources to take part in a Palestinian delegation for a dialogue with Israel?

[Shaykh Yasin] If lines were clear, and if it was clear where things were headed, then it would be possible. If they were not clear, the answer is no.

[Ben-Menahem] So, in principle, you are prepared to take part in such a delegation.

[Shaykh Yasin] If the road is clear. [end recording]

Joint Trade Talks With Soviets Open in Paris

TA2609162589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Official Israeli-Soviet talks on a trade accord were opened in Paris under a shroud of secrecy.

The USSR is represented by Vladislav Malkevich, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and his deputy Vladimir Golanov.

Israel is represented by Dani Gillerman, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Ya'aqov Kohen, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry.

Talks Lead to Agreement

TA2609201789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] In Paris this evening, Israel and the USSR initialed an agreement to open a Soviet trade mission in Israel and an Israeli trade mission in the USSR.

The accord was signed by Vladimir Golanov, Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry deputy chairman; Dani Gillerman, Israeli Chamber of Commerce chairman; and Dr Ya'aqov Kohen, the Foreign Ministry's deputy director general in charge of economics. Our correspondent Gid'on Kouts reports that a final agreement will be signed in the two capitals in November. The two sides will continue their Paris discussions on Wednesday and Thursday to work out the practical details of trade cooperation between Israel and the USSR.

Arens, Polish Foreign Minister Meet in New York

TA2609181589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Telephone report from UN Headquarters in New York by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mr Arens today participated in an unprecedented meeting between the Israeli foreign minister and the new Polish foreign minister

The Polish minister said Israeli-Polish relations were being strengthened. He also pointed out that the head of the Israeli interests office in Poland has ambassadorial status and has even been received by President Jaruzelski. The Polish foreign minister regretted the affair of the Carmelite convent at Auschwitz, and expressed the hope that it would be resolved. There is real hope that in the very near future Poland will follow in Hungary's footsteps and restore full diplomatic relations.

Envoy Leaves Panama Following U.S. 'Pressure'

TA2709052889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The U.S. Administration has called on friendly countries to recall their ambassadors from Panama

because the country's strongman, General Noriega, has refused to hold democratic elections. This was learned by our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

Thirteen countries already have agreed to the U.S. request. Israel has taken its time, but after some additional pressure was applied, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem instructed Israel's Ambassador to Panama Re'uven Ben-Eli'ezer to come to New York and reinforce our UN representation. The embassy in Panama City is continuing its normal operations.

Argentine President Discusses C-2000 Missiles

TA2709064889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report on interview with Argentine President Carlos Menem by 'Oded Ben-'Ami in New York on 26 September—recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Arens last night met with Argentine President Carlos Menem. After the meeting we asked the Argentine president about his country's cooperation with Iraq and Syria in the development of the Condor C-2000 missile. This was his reply:

There is nothing serious in this report. Argentina does all that it can for peace. It is not trying to sell weapons to any country in the world. It is not trying to sell weapons to the Arab world, although the Argentine Pampas fighter plane has been displayed in Israel with the intention of selling it. It is a fighter plane and we have no difficulty in selling to Israel. Nonetheless, promoting war is not our intention. We are dealing with ways to bring about peace. Furthermore, the Arab countries and Israel, which do not manufacture weapons, are buying in Britain, France, and Brazil. Argentina wants to enter this market.

President Menem offers his service as a middleman between Israel and the other parties involved in the Middle East dispute. He is interested in launching a dialogue to resolve the basic problems in the area. He is willing to create a calmer atmosphere, and he believes there are many ways to do so. For this purpose, President Menem intends to come to the Middle East and become the first Argentine president to visit Israel. Relations between Israel and Argentina are good, but they can be improved. That is why I plan to arrive in Israel early next year, Menem said.

Ministry Has 'Full Knowledge' of PLO Meetings

TA2709085689 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Sep 89 p 1

[Report by Middle East affairs editor Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Recent meetings between Palestinian leaders from the territories and the PLO leadership in Tunis and Cairo were held with the full knowledge of the Defense Ministry, a reliable Palestinian source in East Jerusalem said last night.

According to the source, two former leaders of the Village Leagues—Jamil al-'Amlah and Mustafa Dudin—went to Tunis last week to meet with PLO leaders, including PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat. The two notified the Israeli authorities about their intentions before leaving for Tunis, the source said.

An Israeli source said last night that "such contacts between leaders from the territories and PLO leaders have been going on for the past few years with our knowledge. We do not encourage it, but neither do we punish those who meet with PLO leaders outside."

The Israeli source added that "it could very well be that both Dudin and al-'Amlah met with 'Arafat and other leaders in Tunis. Al-'Amlah has been trying to arrange a meeting with 'Arafat for two or three years, and we did not put obstacles in his way."

The Village Leagues were founded in the late 1970s with the support of the government to create a new Palestinian leadership as an alternative to the pro-PLO mayors of West Bank towns. The remaining core of this organization, led by Jamil al-'Amlah, has recently shifted its allegiance to the PLO.

The Palestinian source added that PLO activist Jamil al-Tarifi from Ramallah—who met with Prime Minister Shamir more than two months ago—admitted having met 'Arafat on his last trip to Egypt. On his return, al-Tarifi was met at the Allenby Bridge by a high-ranking Israeli officer, an Arab affairs adviser to the Civil Administration in the West Bank. The officer asked al-Tarifi if he had met with 'Arafat while visiting Egypt, and al-Tarifi admitted that he had.

The source said that "there is a clear policy by the Israelis on this matter: They allow only certain leaders—some supporters of Fatah, but not all of them—to meet with their leaders abroad. People like Sari Nusaybah, Faysal al-Husayni, Ilyas Frayj, Jamil al-Tarifi and others are allowed (to meet PLO leaders), but activists of other factions, like the PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] or the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine], are not even permitted to leave the country, let alone to meet with their leaders.

"We see a clear tendency of the Israeli authorities, and especially the defence minister, to let some of our leaders meet with their counterparts abroad in order to maintain indirect channels of communication between Fatah and Israel," the Palestinian source concluded.

High Court Explains Approval of Progressive List

TA2709085489 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The Supreme Court today published its reasons for approving the Progressive List for Peace's participation in elections. Three of the five justices reached the

conclusion—according to them, hesitantly—that it had not been proven beyond doubt that the List had crossed the red line stipulated by law.

Two of the justices, Menahem Elon and Dov Levin, took the minority opinion, expressing the belief that the List should be banned from participating in elections because it denies Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state. Justice Levin wrote that the List had twisted this clear meaning of its ideology only to win an entry ticket into the Knesset.

Meridor Says Collective Punishments Justified

TA2609110989 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Sep 89 p 2

[Report by David Makovsky]

[Excerpt] Israel must take extraordinary measures of deterrence, including collective punishment, to deal with the intifada [uprising], since this is a "war" that Israel must win, Justice Minister Dan Meridor said yesterday in an interview.

Meridor said that normal means of deterrence do not apply during the intifada. When asked about such forms of collective punishment as demolitions of homes and curfews, Meridor responded, "It is not desirable but sometimes there is no choice. In normal society, criminal punishment is only inflicted on people at the margins. During a period of war, however, you need greater deterrence. There is no escaping this, even if it involves sealing homes, demolitions, and curfews."

The Justice Minister said Israel's cause was a moral one and it should therefore not flinch from its task. "There are Palestinians who are afraid to raise their heads in favour of peace and against the PLO because other Palestinians will chop their heads off. These Palestinian shock committees are conducting a wave of terror against other Palestinians, using knives and clubs. We need to win this war," Meridor said.

Meridor, however, stuck to his earlier opposition to new legal steps that would facilitate a harsher handling of the intifada. The minister was known to oppose the proposals made a few months ago by Defence Minister Rabin to accelerate the processs of demolishing homes and deporting organizers of intifada violence, with the military being permitted to act before there is time for appeal.

Two months ago, the High Court said there can be no demolition of homes, with rare exceptions, before the Palestinian involved has exhausted his right to appeal. In the interview, Meridor said there was no need for new laws to accelerate the procedure for deportation and demolition, as the High Court of Justice "acts swiftly" in reviewing appeal cases of Palestinians. [passage omitted]

Olmert Backs Death Penalty for 'Serious' Crimes

TA2609115989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Ehud Olmert, who is responsible for Arab affairs, has said Israel should consider imposing the death penalty for serious security crimes. Olmert was speaking to reporters covering the territories. Details from Shlomo Berger:

[Begin recording] [Berger] Ehud Olmert says there is no sign of a reduction in violence in the territories, despite some reports to the contrary. To deal with this, he said, the government must impose stiffer punishments on those responsible for the unrest.

[Olmert] I think that given the circumstances and the fact that the intifadah [uprising] is not reduced, perhaps one of the reasons is that the punishments applied until now are not deterring enough for those who are committing these crimes; and therefore, maybe we should consider to have some more harsher punishments, such as capital punishment.

[Berger] Olmert said that violence is continuing in the Israeli-Arab sector. There were 255 incidents involving Israeli Arabs from January to August, including arson, Molotov cocktail attacks, planting of bombs, and stone throwings. Olmert warned that the creation of a Palestinian state would create serious problems between Israel and its Arab citizens, who, he said, would pledge their loyalty to the new country. [end recording]

Violence, Strikes Reported in Territories

IDF Closes Tulkarm

TA2609155589

[Editorial Report] Three papers on 26 September report on various riots and incidents in the territories on 25 September.

In a report by Mikhal Sela' on page 12, citing Gaza hospital reports, Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English writes that "15 Palestinians were wounded by gunshot" in the Gaza Strip, including a 7-year-old girl in the Khan Yunus refugee camp. "Official military sources reported three wounded," as well as a soldier who was slightly wounded when a stone was thrown at him in Khan Yunus. He was treated in Ashqelon's Barzilay Hospital and sent back to his unit.

Writing on page 2 of Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew, Uri Nir and Eytan Rabin report that in the West Bank "two Palestinians were wounded by gunfire and three by gas inhalation. They were taken to the hospital." In the Nur al-Shams refugee camp near Tulkarm, parades were held to mark the anniversary of the killing of a local Arab by army gunfire, "and security forces fired live ammunition to disperse the participants," wounding a 19-year-old local resident in the leg.

The army yesterday closed the main street of Tulkarm "to allow teams of the Income Tax Authority to carry out inspections."

In the al-Jalazun refugee camp near Ramallah, a 6-year-old "was shot in the leg by live ammunition" fired by the soldiers during a clash in the camp.

The 5-day curfew was lifted in Bayt Jala, but the army "ordered the closure of four schools whose students took part in violent incidents. All shops in the town remain closed to protest the large-scale tax collection campaign that has been going on for a week." A partial curfew remains in effect in the al-Duhayshah refugee camp, and the partial curfew which has been intermittently in effect for the past 3 months "was once again clamped on Janin."

In Nabulus, students of the Ibn-Qutaybah School pelted an Israeli bus with stones. "Soldiers fired tear gas canisters at the students, and three of them who inhaled gas were taken to al-Ittihad Hospital." 'Adnan Abu-Layla and Dhiyab al-Bu, "two members of the Arab Bar Association in the West Bank who were elected only in last week's elections, were arrested overnight."

The report goes on to quote the first public denunciation by a Palestinian leader concerning the assassination of men suspected of collaborating with the authorities. As'ad al-Saftawi from Gaza is quoted as saying: "I severely condemn any such assassinations. Just as in normal countries, the decision to execute a person is in the hands of the president of the state or the mufti; so, too, must our supreme authority be the one who decides such things."

In a pool report on page 20, Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew reports on two prison sentences meted out yesterday by the military court in Ramallah to two local residents. Twenty-seven-year-old Mahmud Ibrahim Za'fan was sentenced to 3 years and 8 months in prison "after he was was found guilty of being a member of Fatah's strike forces, throwing a firebomb at an Israeli vehicle, and pelting two television cameramen with stones." Thirty-seven-year-old 'Abdallah 'Ali Salman was sentenced to 21 months in prison after he pleaded guilty to the charges of "being a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and recruiting and instructing other members of the group."

Tax Collection Prompts Strike

TA2609200389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldier was slightly wounded by a stone hurled at him in the Jabalyah refugee camp. The soldier was transferred to Barzilay Hospital in Ashqelon. Otherwise, the Gaza Strip was generally quiet.

A strike broke out in Tulkarm and many shops were closed after the Civil Administration began a large-scale campaign to collect taxes. Arab inhabitants said the authorities confiscated documents belonging to residents who refused to pay their taxes. The Civil Administration said the taxes are being collected according to the law. In Bayt Sahur, several councilors denounced tax collection by force. The councilors declared they would not pay taxes to protest the occupation and because they are not receiving anything in return for the taxes.

The Beersheba District Court today imposed two life sentences on Izad Mahmud Sha'ban of the Jabalyah refugee camp. Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reports that Sha'ban was sentenced following his plea of guilty in the murders of two security prisoners at the Qezi'ot detention center 2 months ago.

Israeli Arabs' Nationalist Trends Increasing

TA2509143189 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The affinity of Israeli Arabs with the PLO is on the rise. Areas of cooperation are expanding and points of agreement are increasing. The Israeli Arabs, however, are not players on the court of the intifadah [uprising]; rather, they are quite restrained fans watching from the stands. In some cases, specific requests for assistance have even been rejected. This assessment of the Israeli Arabs' situation was made by security sources yesterday, 2 days after a bus was set on fire in Barta'a, inside the Green Line.

The frequency of nationalist incidents within the Green Line has increased significantly, said the sources. They mentioned thousands of incidents such as writing graffiti and raising PLO flags. Most of these incidents are insignificant. In the long run, however, the increase in this nationalist trend will have a serious effect on the extremist attitude of the young generation.

The defense sources noted that it is possible that Barta'a was an unusual incident because the village is divided by the Green Line; but this is not necessarily the case. It was further reported that religious and Muslim trends have gained strength among Israeli Arabs, and contacts with the PLO and various Palestinian organizations and lobbies in the world have increased. Among other things, PLO funds have been reaching Israeli Arab organizations, the sources said.

Security sources said that enforcing the law among Israeli Arabs—including strictly civil law—which has always been a problem, has become very difficult. The limitations existing in the law do not allow for certain operations by police or other defense bodies to be carried out. The sources further stressed that political statements made by Israeli Arabs have taken on a more strident tone. The sources also noted a tendency toward the verbal adoption of radical stands.

Politically, the separatist trend is on the increase and a clear attempt to break away from the traditionally supported Israeli parties is being noted. The position of RAKAH [New Communist List] as a central factor has

been destabilized, with the party being forced to join other elements in coalitions (such as it in the Histadrut elections).

Defense sources have recommended that the government employ a iron-fist policy on the one hand, while simultaneously dealing with the real problems of the Arab sector honestly and seriously. The problems are those of housing, employment for university graduates, prevention of discrimination against Arabs, and the provision of public means for the benefit of Arab rural and urban communities.

The feelings of discrimination are often based on truth, said the defense sources; they provide fertile soil for the seeds of nationalism and hostility often evident in demonstrative acts such as raising PLO flags, or violent acts as was the case in Barta'a.

'National Institutions' Condemn Revenge Killings

TA2609201289 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 26 Sep 89 p 12

[Statement issued by the Gaza Strip "national institutions"]

[Text] The national institutions in the Gaza Strip, who are the signatories of this statement, condemn, in general, acts of revenge, which we consider an abandonment of the rule of law during a time when our people are experiencing difficult circumstances. The national institutions particularly denounce the revenge killings that occurred recently in the city of Gaza. The victims were three residents, one of whom was killed inside Gaza's al-Shifa' Hospital in a repugnant manner. These acts run counter to all laws and human mores and principles. The national institutions call on everyone to refrain from such acts, which adversely affect our current situation.

[Signed] The Arab Medical Association, the Bar Association, the Engineers Association, the Arab Legal Auditors Association, the Palestinian Trade Unions Federation, the Palestinian Red Crescent Association, the Central Blood Bank Association, the Palestinian Women's Federation.

Finnish, Dominican Envoys Present Credentials

TA2609192789 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 26 Sep 89

["Communicated by the president's office"—26 September]

[Text] Two new ambassadors presented their credentials to President Hayim Herzog today (Tuesday), 26 September 1989, at the president's residence in Jerusalem.

The new Finnish ambassador to Israel is Pekka Juhoani Korvenheimo. He served as his country's ambassador to Brazil, and in his last office as adviser at the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

The new ambassador from the Dominican Republic is (Alfredo Lebron Pumarol), who served in his last office as his country's ambassador to Mexico.

El Al To Begin Regular Flights to Yugoslavia

TA2409172389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] Aviation links with East Europe: El Al will henceforth operate regular flights to Yugoslavia. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that the route will begin operating during the Sukkot holiday [15 October]. A final meeting on the issue was held today between Transportation Minister Moshe Qatzav and the visiting director of the Yugoslav airline Adria. When Israel threatened to terminate Adria's flights, the Yugoslavs hastened to lift the restrictions on El Al's operations, and all differences have now been settled.

King Husayn Returns From ACC Summit in Sanaa

JN2609205589 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening after leading Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the Supreme Council of the Arab Cooperation Council. The meetings concluded in Sanaa this evening. [passage omitted]

Jardanah Interviewed on Foreign Debt, Budget

JN2309092689 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Sep 89 p 7

[Interview with Finance Minister Basil Jardanah by Muhammad Salim al-Majali in Amman; date not given. Published simultaneously in Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH]

[Text] [Al-Majali] What is your assessment of the economic situation in Jordan? Do you expect the exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar to continue to go up against the dollar?

[Jardanah] We have managed to overcome the foreign debt problem. Thanks to the kind support of Saudi Arabia, the Central Bank of Jordan [CBJ] has made good progress in rebuilding the country's foreign currency reserves. This has restored stability to the dinar's exchange rate; it is also expected to improve the investment climate in Jordan.

Moreover, the basics of the Jordanian economy have shown remarkable positive progress, of which the following are examples:

—Import figures for the first half of this year, estimated in dollars, show a drop of 19 percent, compared with the figures for the same period last year. Exports and reexported goods, also estimated in dollars, show an increase of approximately 15 percent.
—It is a cause for satisfaction that national exports and reexported goods cover approximately 50 percent of the value of import goods. Last year, they only covered 36 percent.
—The percentage of occupancy in Jordanian hotels and the number of visitors over the first 8 months of this year showed a satisfactory increase, indicating a growth in the tourism and travel sectors.
—There is a clear demand for real estate purchases by our sons working abroad.

Taking into account the success in easing the burden of foreign debt servicing, the positive developments in the basics of Jordan's economy, and the steps taken toward building up foreign currency reserves, we expect the exchange rate of the dinar to become stable and continue to rise against the dollar.

[Al-Majali] Does the government intend to allow imports of cars and some of the commodities banned last year?

[Jardanah] The decision to ban car imports and some other commodities was dictated by particular economic circumstances; namely, the decline in the Kingdom's foreign currency reserves. The decision banned the importation of some commodities during the period from 6 November 1988 to 31 December 1988. The ban will be lifted as of the beginning of 1990. The ban covered 12 commodities including television sets and aerials, video sets and cameras; refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, tiles, marble, granite, roof tiles, wall paper, household and office furniture, kitchens, microwave ovens, ornaments, and artificial flowers and fruits. All these are luxury commodities. The ban has resulted in saving about $200 million—the value of imports of these commodities.

Imports will be allowed before the end of this year because it is Jordan's current economic policy to adopt financial and monetary policies to control imports, not to use administrative decisions to ban imports. After the ban on importing these commodities is lifted, we believe that the number of these imported commodities will drop significantly because of their high price for the consumer as a result of the decline in the exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar and the large increase in custom duties.

Custom duties on of these imports are very high and provide a correspondingly high income for the treasury.

[Al-Majali] What are the features of this year's budget and how much is the budget deficit?

[Jardanah] As you know, Jordan is now implementing a program to rectify the economic structure. The program aims at resuming real growth at the rate of 4 percent in 1991, while improving the balance of payments, reducing the state budget deficit, and increasing the government's dependence on its national resources. Therefore, the policy of controlling financial expenditure is considered the cornerstone of the process to rectify the Jordanian economy.

Based on this approach, a ceiling has been established for borrowing from the Jordanian banking system. The government will determine the amount of Arab aid to the treasury, and, if the aid to the treasury increases, internal borrowing will be reduced by the same amount.

The economic rectification program's objective is that the 1989 deficit should not exceed 225 million dinars. In light of the Arab aid that Jordan has received during this year, estimates indicate the following:

1. The deficit in the state budget will be approxiamtely 130 million dinars only, that is, 10 percent of the gross national product.
2. The total state revenue in 1989 is estimated at 960 million dinars, including 560 million dinars in local revenues.
3. The state budget expenditure is estimated at 1.09 billion dinars, including 350 million dinars in capital expenditure.

[Al-Majali] What is your assessment of the Saudi financial support for Jordan and what is the effect of this support on the economic situation in Jordan and on stabilizing the dinar exchange rate?

[Jardanah] First, I would like to thank brotherly Saudi Arabia for its fraternal stance and for granting Jordan $200 million. This comes after having paid $3.6 billion to Jordan in recent years; that is, its full commitment in accordance with the Baghdad summit.

Jordan's economy has been exposed to certain circumstances. And now, preparations are under way for the 1990 general budget in light of the rectification program so that next year's budget will be in harmony with the objectives of the program and will reflect the trend of the future financial policy.

Many decisions have been adopted along these lines to increase local revenues. These revenues are expected to increase by 15 percent in 1990 and reach 700 million dinars. The increase in general expenditure will not exceed 8 percent in the same year. This will result in a decrease in the deficit—in a satisfactory way—from the limits allowed by the rectification program.

Jordan recently faced difficult economic circumstances because of the pressures on the Jordanian dinar, resulting in an unstable exchange rate because of extensive speculation. The speculators believed that the monetary authorities were incapable of restabilizing the Jordanian dinar because Arab aid had stopped. The beneficial Saudi support put an end to the speculation because it created the appropriate atmosphere for the CBJ's intervention to restore confidence and stability to the dinar exchange rate. This support also enabled the CBJ to make the foreign currency available which is required to meet the daily basic needs of the citizens.

Therefore, Saudi financial support played an important role in providing the necessary foreign currency and restoring stability to the dinar exchange rate.

We look to the future with confidence and optimism and hope that the stability will continue and be reinforced.

[Al-Majali] What are the results of your negotiations with the London Club and the World Bank, and what conditions have been set?

[Jardanah] To begin my reply to this question, I am pleased to emphasize that servicing Jordan's foreign debt has now been resolved in a manner that serves Jordanian economic aims and leads to monetary and financial stability.

There is no doubt that the accumulation of Jordan's foreign debt and the increasing burden of servicing it were largely responsible for the exhaustion of the Kingdom's foreign currency reserves and for the continuous pressure on the dinar, which resulted in instability in the Jordanian economy. Therefore, there had to be a way to alleviate the burden of servicing this debt. Arrangements were therefore made to reschedule those of Jordan's foreign debts that were due over the next 5 years.

Jordan's due debts for 1989 and 1990 amount to about $1,725 million. A study of the Kingdom's payments and revenues of foreign currencies revealed that about $1,278 million of the above sum should be rescheduled in order to ease the debt and make it possible for Jordan to service it. Meetings were held with the Paris Club (which is composed of the creditor Western governments) and the London Club (which is composed of the creditor commercial banks), and talks were held with the creditors. Talks resulted in rescheduling $1,373 million for 11 years with a grace period of 5 years. This sum is larger than is required for Jordan to service its foreign debt without difficulty. Thus, praise be to God, Jordan has realized its aim of alleviating the burden of servicing its foreign debt. Loans due in 1991 and 1992 will be rescheduled later although the commercial banks had previously agreed to reschedule debts due by the middle of 1991.

[Al-Majali] What are the results of your contacts with the Gulf central banks? Has a date been fixed for their meeting?

[Jardanah] The present government has given the issue of building up the Kingdom's foreign currency reserves a top priority. His majesty the king and his excellency the prime minister have exerted great efforts to obtain Arab aid. Saudi Arabia's fulfillment of Jordan's needs was very effective in reaching the current situation, as I mentioned earlier.

Within this framework, the government has sought to convince the Arabian Gulf central banks to deposit foreign currency in accounts at the CBJ in order to boost our reserves and provide further stability and support for the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate. The CBJ governor is currently contacting his brothers the governors of the Arab central banks for this purpose.

[Al-Majali] How do you view the Jordanian expatriates' remittances? Are there incentives that encourage them to increase these remittances?

[Jardanah] The remittances of Jordanians working abroad constitute a main source of foreign currency in Jordan. They feed and support national savings, which are a basic factor in financing investments in Jordan. In 1988, the Jordanians' remittances exceeded $900 million. These remittances are expected to amount to about $850 million this year. Initial signs indicate that the first half of this year has witnessed a drop in these remittances, but the third quarter of this year showed a large improvement in them. This is corroborated by the following:

—Increased purchases of real estate by Jordanians working abroad. As a result, real estate registration revenues in July 1989 exceeded 2.5 million dinars, which is the highest figure registered thus far. August revenues, however, exceeded 4 million dinars.

—The CBJ's recent purchase of relatively large sums of foreign currency from commercial banks.
—An increase in Arabian Gulf states' demand for Jordanian technicians, particularly qualified ones, during the last few months.

Daily Publishes 1988 Export Statistics

JN2609090089 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] Amman (PETRA)—Jordanian national exports in 1988 amounted to JD 325.8 million compared to JD 248.9 million in 1987, an increase of 30.9 per cent, a bulletin on foreign trade issued Monday by the General Satistics Department said. The reexport trade in 1988 dropped by 17 per cent compared to the year before from JD 66.9 million to JD 55.5 million, the bulletin added. Furthermore, it said, Jordan's imports increased by 11.6 per cent in 1988 rising from JD 916 million in 1987 to JD 1,022 million in 1988. Jordan's exports to Arab countries in 1988 constituted 41.9 per cent of the total with Iraq keeping the first rank as it received 19.8 per cent of exports. Phosphate accounted for 35.8 per cent of exports, potash 24.6 per cent, pharmaceutical products 5.7 per cent, agricultural products 4.1 per cent, chemical products 2.4 per cent, iron 1.9 per cent, dairy products 1.8 per cent, woollen products 1.6 per cent, and paper 1.5 per cent.

Paris Paper Analyzes National Election Trends

JN2509094489 Paris AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 23 Sep 89 p 2

[Unattributed analysis: "Amman: Silent Conflicts on the Election Street"]

[Text] No sooner had the countdown for the Jordanian parliamentary elections begun than political life became tangibly active.

Although maps of the political alliances and rivalries are still in the blueprint stage—since many changes, and even surprises, are expected to emerge—the latest political developments already indicate the following:

1. Unification of the Jordanian Communist Party. The party's two branches; the one led by Dr Ya'qub Zayyadin, current secretary general of the party, and the one led by Fa'iq Warrad, former secretary general, are holding continuous meetings aimed at reunifying the party, which split up a year ago. The party realizes that unity alone will guarantee the success of its candidates and allies in the coming parliamentary elections.

2. Formation of the Democratic People's Party [Hizb al-Sha'b al-Dimuqrati]. Last July, the Majd Organization [Munazzamat Majd], which served as an extension of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Jordanian arena, was dissolved. The party has begun nominating its candidates for the parliamentary elections. Several party leaders, who were members of the Palestine National Council, have resigned from the council, being leaders and members in a Jordanian party. Foremost among them is Taysir al-Zibri and 'Ali 'Amir.

3. Deterioration of the dispute between the PLO and the Muslim Brotherhood. The Muslim Brotherhood candidates in the elections are waging a polemic war against the PLO and its leadership and policy line. They have declared their support for the HAMAS movement and its policy, which calls for full liberation and the adoption of armed force, rather than negotiation against the Zionist enemy.

In their counterattacks, the PLO representatives in the Jordanian arena accuse the Muslim brothers of one-upmanship to win over the political street.

Although the PLO announces day and night that it does interfere in the Jordanian elections, the severed links between the PLO and the Muslim Brotherhood have weakened the candidates of both organizations before the candidates of the other rival political trends and social forces.

4. Formation of a coordination committee by the radical forces to detect the weak and strong points of their candidates in order to withdraw the weak candidate in favor of the strong candidate.

Despite this committee's frequent meetings, it has so far achieved no substantial progress regarding withdrawals and coordination due to factional fanaticism on the one hand, and the confusion of ideas and vagueness of vision after the long absence of electoral practice, on the other.

However, it is widely believed that this committee will succeed in its mission after mid-October, when it becomes absolutely clear who and how many candidates will be officially allowed to proceed in the election process in accordance with Article 18 of the Electoral Law, which empowers the administrative governor to reject the documents of some partisan candidates whose parties' literature contravenes the Jordanian Constitution.

Apart from these domestic facts, it is clear that the campaign has foreign dimensions and calculations.

An Arab expert says that King Husayn's decision to hold elections is a challenge to all those wagering on the difficulty of holding elections particularly at present, and especially since parliamentary elections in the country were last held in 1967.

Likewise, the experiences of the entire Arab region, which has witnessed unsuccessful electoral or parliamentary experiences—such as Kuwait and Bahrain for example—do not encourage the launching of a new electoral experience. However, the king decided to confront all pressures. He rejected the U.S plan of holding direct bilateral negotiations with Israel, insisted on proceeding in the unionist action experience through the Arab Cooperation Council, and promised neutral and clean elections.

If the parliamentary elections have foreign calculations, they have many domestic ones too. What is most conspicuous in this electoral campaign—as can be detected from meetings and seminars as well as from the press and secret leaflets—is a moderate tone and call for wide popular participation and for renunciation of extremist slogans. An unusual phenomenon was observed when the newspaper AL-RA'Y published articles written by a number of detainees while still in detention. They all spoke about commitment to Jordan's security and stability through respect for the Constitution. Thus, the elections have put everyone aboard the same ship within the framework of the Constitution. A retreat has been noticed in the standing of the religious trend. Except for Amman and al-Zarqa', there are no influential candidates for the religious trend. If there are one or two Islamic candidates in an area, their nomination is not final. One of the most conspicuous representatives of the religious trend is Hamdi al-Tabba', who is the strongest candidate for the third constituency and represents both the Chamber of Commerce and the religious trend.

At the same time, al-Tabba' was a minister and a prominent figure in the former government. The other personality is Layth Shubaylat, whose position weakened slightly when he announced that he does not oppose the rule but opposed Zayd al-Rifa'i, who had promised him that he would select him as a minister. Al-Rifa'i, however, did not keep his promise, particularly since Shubaylat was a supporter of his cousin, the late 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i, before Zayd became prime minister. Shubaylat considers himself loyal to the government and the system. Layth's father was chief of the Royal Court, the minister of interior and defense in the Baghdad Pact government, and Jordan's ambassador for many years. Another symbol is 'Ali al-Faqir, an imam of a mosque and a former officer and spiritual instructor in the Armed Forces. On the left, the most prominent candidate is Ya'qub Zayadin, secretary general of the Communist Party. He is a candidate in the third constituency. Fakhri Qa'war, who was the candidate while Zayadin was in prison, withdrew in favor of Zayadin. In the al-Karak Governorate, 'Isa al-Madanat, who is a prominent leader [in the Communist Party], will run for election. Some circles believe that the Communists will not reach the House of Representatives, but will try their luck this time.

The PLO, particularly Fatah, announced that it will not interfere in the elections. However, Fatah is present in the arena and might play its cards at the last moment.

It is clear that the biggest challenge to the elections experiment is the liquidation of political factionalism in the country. The newspapers in Jordan have written many articles about this subject. It is no secret that Jordan's economic difficulties were the result of the corruption caused by this or that faction and the conflict over interests. The Jordanian monarch wants to liquidate this factionalism within a multifacated democratic political framework.

Undoubtedly, the other challenge facing King Husayn these days is to destroy the power centers and uproot corruption, as he put it. Therefore, the king wants the coming House of Representatives to be a basis and a starting point for a new political life. The king wants every representative or candidate to feel that his strength or continuation stems from his election by the people and from his love for his country, not from the support of an influential figure within this factionalism.

Hizballah Decries Executions in Saudi Arabia

NC2609103589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Political commentary: "Kuwaiti Muslims and Saudi Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The crime which the Sa'ud family regime perpetrated against 16 Kuwaiti Muslims on charges of carrying out bombings during the last hajj season in Mecca is another stage in the course of the general task and official mission of this regime, which is linked to global arrogance. [passage omitted]

Like other pilgrims, the Kuwaiti Muslims felt a divine responsibility which could not be lifted from their shoulders by either the absence of Iranian pilgrims or the demise of Imam Khomeyni. They bore the message in the hajj season in order to perform their duty to God at the holy mosque. The first crime of which they were found guilty was that they wanted to perform the Islamic hajj as it should be performed. Their second crime was that they carried portraits of the nation's late imam. Their third crime was that they were Gulf Arabs and Muslims for whom Saudi Arabia professes to be the standard bearer but does not allow to speak out without its permission. Perhaps their greatest crime was that they were Shiites. Shiism in the eyes of the law of Wahhabism is apostasy. It is not necessary to prove the guilt of such people because their creed is their crime.

Thus, 16 Muslims were brought to a sham trial and criminal verdicts were passed on them. Execution—this is the penalty for those Gulf nationals who rebel against the Sa'ud family rule or disobey it. The shoddiness of the trial that the Sa'ud family announced is evident in two areas. The first is that the accused were Shiites who cannot be tried before Wahhabite courts because every Muslim has the right to be tried in a court that draws its laws from the fatwas [religious decrees] of the creed he follows. We believe that this is a right acknowledged by all Islamic denominations, particularly the five adopted and recognized creeds.

The second point is that the 16 Kuwaitis were nationals of another country, and the Saudi regime did not have the right to pass verdicts against them before consulting their country's authorities. This is because the trials of foreign nationals follow rules different from those for citizens. We add a third point, namely that even if it was proven that those people were connected with the Saudi regime's claims about the recent Mecca bombings, did all 16 men place the bomb in the place where it exploded? If not, why massacre 16 men at once? If one of them were convicted of the bombing, another of incitement to the act, a third of planning it, and a fourth of being connected with the first three, is it possible to sentence all of them to death? It is a massacre which cannot be justified by unconvincing arguments.

Nor can the Sa'ud family wash its hands of these people's innocent blood. It is a massacre which has astounded even Amnesty International, a massacre designed to terrify every citizen in the Gulf and elsewhere who is tempted to disobey the princes of evil who are the viceroys of global arrogance in the region. It is a massacre that places before the Muslims the compelling fact that the holy mosque in Mecca is hostage to the policy of the unjust, just as the holy mosque in Jerusalem is occupied by the usurpers.

Jerusalem will not be liberated unless Mecca is liberated first. The Muslims will not triumph unless the banner of agentry raised by the Sa'ud family and their henchmen is toppled. They have undertaken to smother every free Muslim voice, both in al-Hijaz and in other Muslim countries. The members of the Sa'ud family today profess to be the leaders of the Islamic world and all Muslims. They begin their pronouncements with the phrase, custodian of the two holy mosques, and end up exercising custodianship on the worship of the faithful. This is the most serious heresy, which they want to introduce into Islam in an age of heightened conflict between Muhammadan and American Islam.

Hizballah Threat Against Saudi, U.S. Interests

NC2709072489 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Hizballah officials in al-Hijaz [Saudi Arabia] and Kuwait yesterday threatened to attack Saudi, Kuwaiti, and U.S. interests all over the world following the execution of 16 Kuwaiti pilgrims in Riyadh last Thursday. At a news conference in Beirut, four Hizballah members in al-Hijaz and Kuwait affirmed that the combatants of Islam will know how to avenge the massacre of the 16 pilgrims who were executed by the authorities of the Al Sa'ud regime last Thursday after they were falsely accused of bombings conducted during the hajj season in Mecca.

One of the four, who had masked their faces with black scarves, said: Our vengeance will target, among others, Saudi, Kuwaiti, and U.S. interests because these are the governments that fabricated this crime.

Syria Blamed for Attacks on Hizballah Targets

NC2709080089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Hizballah sources are holding Syria responsible for destroying a Hizballah building with a 240-mm artillery shell last week and also for opening fire on Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah. The sources note that this is not the first time that the Syrian forces have bombarded Hizballah targets.

U.S., Iran Continuing Negotiations on Hostages

NC2609094589 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic 4 Sep 89 p 11

[Text] Negotiations to free the Western hostages held in Lebanon are continuing with a high degree of secrecy. The negotiations are continuing despite dwindling international and local media interest in the hostage issue because of the dramatic developments in Lebanon.

Washington is pinning its hope on these negotiations despite the fact that they are not official. These negotiations deal in particular with the future of Iranian-U.S. relations and the possibility of improving them following the tensions that marked relations between the U.S. and Iran in years past. An informed source notes that the United States' priority in this matter is not the hostage issue as much as it is U.S. relations with Tehran.

No details are yet available on these negotiations, although their continuation signals progress is being made.

Ship Said To Unload Arms in East Beirut Port

NC2609130689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] According to reports today, a ship unloaded an arms shipment in Beirut port for the military clique. This is considered a direct violation of the articles of the Arab tripartite committee statement. The nationalist circles discussed this violation and called on the security committee and its chairman, Lakhdar Ibrahimi, to promptly take the neccessary measures to prevent similar violations and control operations along the coast.

The nationalist circles linked this violation and other repeated violations along the fronts by the al-Yarzah army cliques to threats made by the commander of these cliques against the deputies. The nationalist circles said these threats were issued in an attempt to prevent the implementation of the Arab resolutions. The nationalist circles stressed the need for decisive action regarding control of the coast and the disengagement of forces along the fronts to prevent breaches of the committee's statement and to determine the party responsible for any violation.

According to reports yesterday, the al-Yarzah army operations room asked the army representative to the security committee, Lieutenant Michel Lahhud, to inform the security committee that the army will refrain from bombarding positions held by nationalist forces. The operations room also leaked reports to East Beirut information media about false clashes in Bhamdun and Ba'lshmayh.

Ibrahimi Satisfied With Security Situation

NC2609120489 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Arab envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi resumed his parliamentary consultations today. He met in succession the independent Maronite deputies and the Armenian bloc of deputies.

Following his meeting with the independent Maronite deputies, Ibrahimi said the ball now is in the deputies' court.

He expressed his satisfaction with the security situation and promised that all security breaches would be dealt with.

Junblatt Discusses 'Awn, Syria, U.S. Policy

PM2509091089 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 12 Sep 89 p 10

[Interview with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Chairman Walid Junblatt by Tomas Alcoverro in al-Shuf Mountains; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] [Alcoverro] Will Beirut burn?

[Junblatt] Beirut is already burning. The fighting will end only if certain countries such as Iraq, Jordan, and Egypt, and even Yasir 'Arafat's PLO, stop the supply of arms to General 'Awn. It is they who are now waging war on us in Lebanon. It is the Arabs—not forgetting Israel—who are fighting against Syria, although Michel 'Awn says that he is fighting alone against Syria.

[Alcoverro] What is your relationship with the Syrian Army units stationed in Lebanon? For instance, how do you coordinate your military actions on the battlefield?

[Junblatt] We cooperate with the Syrians. It is they who are deployed in our area. There is no problem, no animosity against Syria. We do not even argue about their presence.

[Alcoverro] But the Syrians are the stronger. You—the national and Muslim forces—depend on them...

[Junblatt] Yes, I depend on them and it is through Syria that I receive my arms, just as 'Awn depends on Iraq, from which he receives his military supplies.

[Alcoverro] In 15 years of war the front lines have not changed. So far it has been a war of stable, fixed, traditional positions. Do you believe that there are inviolable "red lines"?

[Junblatt] There are no "red lines." We proved this in Suq al-Gharb. Perhaps a penetration into 'Awn's enclave is the only way to resolve the current conflict. It must not be ruled out. We must negotiate with the Christian side. If they accept the constitutional reforms, we can reach an agreement, but we will never negotiate with 'Awn or with

his military junta, which is similar to Pinochet's or Noriega's junta. 'Awn is a war criminal who must be tried.

[Alcoverro] How long can 'Awn remain leader of the Christians, brandishing his "war of liberation"?

[Junblatt] In the first place, 'Awn does not represent all the Maronites, much less the Christians. He is not the only leader. Do not forget that half the Christians in Lebanon live outside his territory. They live in the north, in Zahlah, in West Beirut... Then there are different opinions even within the political forces of the east [Beirut]. Samir Ja'ja', who leads the Phalange, is keeping silent for the present. Nobody knows what he wants. Neither Patriarch Sfayr—the Maronite community's highest religious authority—nor some of the Christian deputies supports his policy. The problem is that 'Awn cannot end the war which he began with his watchword of "liberation." If his troops ceased firing, his own supporters would cast into his teeth all the deaths and suffering of the past 6 months. "So much destruction for what purpose?" those who have been drawn into his escapade would ask themselves.

[Alcoverro] What, in your opinion, is the U.S. policy on this conflict? 'Awn is always complaining that they bow to the Syrian state's interests in Lebanon...

[Junblatt] 'Awn craves their navy's assistance. The United States has often not concerned itself with small countries, as was the case with Vietnam and Cambodia. It is not interested in the problems of Christians and Muslims. Its statements are often contradictory. The U.S. ambassador to Damascus expresses opinions different from those of Ambassador McCarthy in Beirut. In any event, it is pleased with the pressures being exerted on Syria and on ourselves. It is allowing the arrival of ships loaded with arms and ammunition in the eastern areas and is using Iraqi President Saddam Husayn against us.

[Alcoverro] What does Gen 'Awn seek with this struggle? What regional factors are involved in this conflict?

[Junblatt] 'Awn has revived the confessional war between Christians and Muslims. The Western propaganda in support of his cause is of very little use to the Lebanese Christians. The watchword of "liberation" conceals his determination to reject the reforms which we have been demanding for years in order to change the nature of the Maronite-dominated state.

[Alcoverro] There is sometimes a certain ambiguity in your statements when you speak of Syria, when you refer to the "special relations" which, in your opinion, it should maintain with Lebanon, or speak of annexation...

[Junblatt] Lebanon is part of the Arab world and was part of Syria until the advent of the French mandate. We are struggling for the implementation of political reforms to balance power between the Christians and Muslims, which the Maronites have not so far accepted.

Until the Israelis evacuate the south, and until these reforms are implemented, including the reform of the army—it is necessary to reduce its military strength, which is used only for killing Lebanese, and to change its command structure, which is in the Christians' hands, so that the whole people can trust the armed forces—Syrian troops should stay in our country.

[Alcoverro] What is the solution to this lengthy and complex conflict? A military solution has been attempted. An attempt has been made to seek a political agreement between the parties involved...

[Junblatt] Lebanon must change. There have been I do not know how many meetings and conferences of national reconciliation, and many draft constitutions have been drawn up, but the Maronite establishment is not prepared to yield.

[Alcoverro] You often like to repeat that the war, this 15-year war, will be long, very long. Are Lebanon's leaders, the so-called warlords, the powerful leaders of armies and militias, powerless to spare their godforsaken people more deaths and suffering?

[Junblatt] I am not optimistic about this. So far all attempts at negotiation have failed.

[Alcoverro] So war, war, and more war?

[Junblatt] Unfortunately, yes.

Soviet Ambassador Calls Situation 'Positive'

NC2509135289 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha today discussed developments in the Lebanese situation with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams-al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shiite Council, and Shaykh Dr Muhammad Rashid Qabbani, acting mufti of the Lebanese republic.

Following his meeting with Shaykh Shams-al-Din, Kolotusha said: We are optimistic about implementing the political part of the Jeddah statement, just as we were optimistic about the security part. He described the present situation in Lebanon as positive, particularly after the implementation of the cease-fire, the lifting of the blockade, and the reopening of the crossings and airport.

Following his meeting with Shaykh Qabbani, the Soviet ambassador expressed optimism about the Lebanese situation's future. He said in response to one question: The peace process has begun and will continue until the Lebanese achieve a solution and an accord.

Jubayl Residents Deny Lebanese Forces Actions

NC2609090089 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The inhabitants of 'Almat in Jubayl have strongly denied recent rumors that the Lebanese Forces have committed arbitrary acts in Jubayl's Muslim villages, particularly Hjula, 'Almat, and Lasa.

'Almat residents have told AL-DIYAR newspaper correspondents that no one has tried to enter the town's mosque.

The residents denied reports on the issue of displaced people being forced to reside in village houses. They pointed out that the displaced people, Christians who had left Beirut after 14 March, are now living in the village school at the headmaster's invitation. Earlier, they lived in tents in a village near 'Almat. They took refuge in the town and lived in its school, establishing friendly relations with the town residents.

'Almat residents also affirmed that their town is in good order and noted that they have nothing to do with problems concerning water in villages in the Jubayl ridges.

In another development, a meeting has been held at the home of Jubayl region Imam Shaykh Ghassan al-Aqqis between a delegation of town inhabitants, the mukhtar of Lasa, and Lebanese Forces officials. The conferees expressed the hope that newspaper publishers will not disseminate any reports about Jubayl unless such reports are obtained from official sources.

Group Ambushes Syrian Patrol, Injures One

NC2609122389 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The 16 January Organization for the Liberation of Tripoli has announced that it ambushed a Syrian special units patrol on the (Majdlayya) road junction at 0140 today and opened fire on its members, seriously injuring one of them. The organization said that the Syrian forces raided the area and arrested some people.

Limited Cease-Fire Violations Reported in Beirut

NC2709082789

[Editorial Report] The Christian radio Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 0515 GMT on 27 September reports, "Two shells fired from al-Shuwayfat landed in Kafr Shima and al-Hadath at 2105 and 2109 last night." These localities are in the eastern area of Beirut.

The Amal radio Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic at 0430 GMT on 27 September carries the following report: "Guarded calm prevails on the traditional fronts in Beirut, the Southern Suburb, and the Mountain. Limited cease-fire violations took place shortly after 0130 today on the Sodeco, Ra's al-Nab', and Primo confrontation lines."

Palestinians, Amal Fortify Positions in South

NC2609141489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] In Iqlim al-Tuffah, Palestinians and Amal Movement members are continuing to reinforce their opposing positions, especially in (al-Massaniyah), the Buslayya hills, and in Kafr Milki and Kafr Hatta. The moves come in anticipation of possible clashes between them resulting from differences over deployment in strategic areas.

Israeli Helicopters Strafe FRC Positions

NC2709063489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Fatah-the Revolutionary Council [FRC] announced last night that its positions in the area east of Sidon came under machinegun fire from Israeli helicopters. The helicopters were confronted with antiaircraft fire.

Khaddam Says War in Lebanon 'Has Ended'

NC2609173389 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Deputies Dr 'Ali al-Khalil and Muhammad Yusuf Baydun in Damascus today. They reviewed the Lebanese situation in light of the work of the higher Arab committee on Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Wahid al-Ba'rini, leader of the 'Akkar region popular grouping, has visited Khaddam at the head of a delegation representing the grouping. Al-Ba'rini has quoted Khaddam as saying: The war in Lebanon has ended and the era of politics and reforms has begun. What the patriotic and truly Lebanese forces have wanted has begun to materialize through the program prepared and submitted by the Arab tripartite committee, backed by the Casablanca conference and its seven points.

We have been and will remain the pivot around which all the projected solutions in the area revolve. We will not abandon our allies in the Lebanese national forces and we will remain their main supporter.

Defense Minister Views Mideast Situation

AU2509135989 Rome ANSA in English 1222 GMT 25 Sep 89

["Mideast: Interview With Syrian Defense Minister"—ANSA headline]

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 25—Syria's essential role in restoring peace to the Middle East was stressed by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas in an interview published in Monday's edition of the Rome daily IL MESSAGGERO.

"Syria must be considered as the heart of Arab nationalism," Talas told the Rome daily. "You have to remember that all roads lead to Damascus and that nothing in the Middle East, from Lebanon to Palestine, can be resolved without us. Everything must pass through Damascus."

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is ready to accept a conference to find "just peace" for Lebanon, said Talas when asked about the future of that war-torn country where some 40,000 Syrian troops are stationed.

Repeating that this peace will never be reached without Syria, the defense minister outlined five objectives which must be fulfilled before Syria can withdraw from Lebanon: "Political reform, equality for all Lebanese, presidential elections, the formation of a national government, and the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon."

"The day in which these five points become reality," he said, "Syria will be able to withdraw from Lebanon if we are no longer needed there. We would also save a bit of money."

Asked to comment on allegations that his country actively supports international terrorism, Talas said that such reports were the results of a bad press campaign masterminded by the Israeli intelligence service to discredit Syria.

"The Israeli secret service...organizes things in such a way as to discredit Syria, as happened with the attack on the El Al plane in London, he said. Four hundred passengers on an El Al flight heading from London to Tel Aviv had a lucky escape in April 1986 when airport security staff arrested an Irish woman as she tried to board the flight with a suitcase full of explosives. The woman, who had been the companion of suspected Jordanian terrorist Nizar Hindawi, was later released because of lack of evidence that she had anything to do with the plot.

"They could not prove anything. They do these things in collaboration with the United States and it is all in order to get their hands on Saudi petrol," the foreign minister claimed.

"Syria has suffered," he went on. "Syria was the first victim of terrorism. We are in favor of armed uprising in the occupied territories, but we are against any form of terrorism. We want to help the Palestinian uprising to fight against Israel but we are against the killing of any civilians."

Syria may support the cause of the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories of West Bank and Gaza strip, but no love is lost between Talas and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat.

"When he was still at university he collaborated with the Egyptian secret services and, through them, with the CIA," Talas said of 'Arafat. "He is one of the world's ten richest men, and rich men do not fight."

The Syrian defense minister ruled out any connection between his country and the groups holding Western hostages in Lebanon. The hostage problem, he said, "is a private affair involving the United States and Iran."

Syria has never had any contact with the pro-Iranian Hizballah Shiite militia, he said, adding "I myself have fought them in Lebanon...I personally condemn kidnapping and I have done all in my power to secure the release of the hostages."

Talas rounded up his interview with words of praise for Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, describing him as "the only Western leader who has addressed himself directly to us."

Recalling a letter sent by Al-Asad to Andreotti last August in which the Syrian president promised to silence the guns in Lebanon, Talas said "We promised to bring about a ceasefire, but we cannot allow the other side to go on firing."

Afghanistan

Rebels Overrun Post, Inflict Losses in Kabul

BK2609134089 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, mujahidin are reported to have captured the (Bagh-e Sajdi) post in Kabul Province, killing all the Kabul regime soldiers deployed there. They are also reported to have killed 8 Kabul regime troops and arrested 60, including some Khad [Afghan secret police] officers during operations in the Deh Sabz area of the province.

According to another report, mujahidin shot down two Kabul regime helicopters and destroyed two ammunition dumps in Helmand Province.

In Samangan Province, mujahidin are reported to have besieged the provincial headquarters of Aybak, destroying 18 military outposts during a major operation.

Gulbuddin, Rabbani Rebel Groups Clash

LD2509164989 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] The vengeful attacks of the extremist Gulbuddin and Rabbani groups against each other have intensified recently in the provinces of Faryab, Badakhshan, Jowzjan, Zabol and Parvan.

BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY's military section reports that as a result of armed clashes which took place in some regions of Faryab Province, during which both sides used heavy weapons against each others, 74 persons from the rebel groups were killed, including 4 of their ringleaders. Also, as a result of armed clashes among two rival groups in Jowzjan Province, 18 were killed and 8 injured.

Members of the extremist Gulbuddin group attacked the centers of their rival group in some parts of the district of Shar-e Safa, Zabol Province and Nejrab District. As a result, three Rabbani group members were killed, including Taj Mohammad, one of their ringleaders in the district of Shar-e Safa, and six of them were killed in some regions of the district of Nejrab.

In some parts of Badakhshan Province, the rival groups suffered three dead and a number injured.

According to another report, armed clashes took place between the extremist Gulbuddin and Rabbani groups in Peshawar City. As a result, seven persons from the battling sides were injured. Such clashes are still continuing in some of the aforementioned areas.

Army Successful in Khowst, Nangarhar, Qandahar

LD2509191689 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] An authoritative source in the Armed Forces reported to the BAKHTAR military section that the brave units and companies of the Armed Forces stationed in Khowst major district embarked on foiling the attacks of the armed extremists, Pakistani militarists, and Saudi Wahabis. The units and companies of the Armed Forces have inflicted crushing blows on enemy positions in the direction Emael Khel, Yaqubi, Tanay, and Zazi Maydan district in retaliation to fire of heavy weapons by the warmongers. As a result of these blows and artillery and strikes, 10 armed extremists were killed and another two others were injured. An arms and ammunition facility and a rocket projectile system were destroyed. The source adds that as a result of heavy weapons fire by the warmongers and terrorists that were carried out in some regions of Gardeyz city, a number of homes, two mosques, and five cultural and educational establishments were badly damaged; also, three people were martyred, including two children.

The units and companies of the Armed Forces stationed in Paktia Province carry out their patriotic duties with high combat morale. The source adds that the units and companies of the Armed Forces in Nangarhar Province are mainly engaged in strengthening and equipping their defense lines. A number of the units and companies have carried out mopping up operations and ambushes. As a result, 40 hand grenades and a large amount of ammunition of various types of weapons belonging to the enemy were seized.

The warmongers have fired with heavy weapons at security posts in Samarkheyl, Behsod, Chaperhar, and Dasht-e Ganberi. In retaliation against these attacks, the positions of the warmongers were subjected to fire by the Armed Forces. As a result, 15 extremists were killed, 35 injured, and a mortar, three recoilless guns, seven rocket launchers, a system for launching missiles, and an arms and ammunition depot belonging to them were destroyed.

According to another report, a number of the units and companies of the Armed Forces stationed in Qandahar Province have carried out mopping up operations in the Western regions of Qandahar. As a result, 9 persons belonging to the extremist groups were killed and 17 of them were injured. Three mortars and a Dashk belonging to them were destroyed. Some 21 shells for light weapons, 221 rocket shells, 250 mortar shells, and 11 anti-vehicle mines belonging to the extremists were seized.

The report adds that the extremists fired with heavy weapons on a cotton textile mill in Qandahar. As a result, [word indistinct] of the mill was partially destroyed. The units and companies of the Armed Forces stationed in Qandahar subjected the enemy positions to crushing blows in retaliation for these attacks.

The source adds that a number of units and companies stationed in Badakhshan Province carried out mopping up combat operations in the sub-district of Zibak. As a result, 602 mortar shells, 540 light rocket launcher shells, 1,275 heavy rocket launcher shells, 403 hand grenades, and 140,000 rounds of light weapons ammunition were seized.

According to another report, as a result of ambush operations by a number of the units and companies in the regions of Hasan Khel, Sorkhanda Baba, and Reg-e Sorkhakan of that province [Badakhshan], six extremists were killed, including two of their ringleaders Abdul Raqeb and Ghafor. Three others were injured. Two others, known as [name indistinct] and Ghafar were arrested. In the course of an ambush, a large number of types of ammunition and anti-government documents were seized.

India

Another Missile Successfully Launched 27 Sep

BK2709075089 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] India today had another successful launch of the surface-to-surface missile Prithvi [Earth]. The launch was carried out this morning and the missile followed the pre-planned track accurately before impacting in the Bay of Bengal.

Dr V.S. Arunchalam, the scientific adviser to the defense minister, said that the firing of the Prithvi represents an important milestone in ensuring the reliability of the system and also in the defining and accurately controlling the trajectory needed for some of the weapons payloads designated for this missile.

Prithvi had its maiden successful launch in February last year. Along with the recently-launched intermediate-range missile Agni [Fire], it formed the core of the achievement of the defense scientists under the integrated guided missile development program. The Prithvi is indigenously made and designed at the Defense Research and Development Organization. The effectiveness of the Prithvi system has once again been proved and the country's self-reliance in defense preparedness has got a further boost.

Foreign Secretary Returns From Iran Trade Talks

BK2609161189 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Iran has conveyed to India that it is very keen to take specific steps to increase two-way trade and intensify bilateral relationship in various other fields. This was stated by the foreign secretary, Mr S.K. Singh, who returned to New Delhi from Tehran after a 4-day official visit. He told newsmen that during his stay in Tehran, he met the Iranian president, Mr Rafsanjani, and other leaders.

Mr Singh said that both sides have agreed to hold the next Indo-Iran joint commission meeting in Tehran next month.

Mr Singh said that the Iranian leaders have taken note of India's rapid progress in the economic and industrial fields and expressed the desire that India should assist Iran in its program of economic reconstruction and development. Iran has finalized a 10-year program for this purpose.

Parliamentarians Return From China Visit

BK2609162689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Some parliament members who recently visited China have returned with positive impression. The delegation of the India-China Society, led by Mr Uttam Rathor, had extensive interaction with the people and leaders of China, including a meeting with the Chinese vice premier, Mr Wu Xueqian.

The Chinese vice premier, who is scheduled to visit India next month, told the delegation that the two countries can jointly contribute to world peace and development.

PRC Leader's Optimism on India Ties Cited

BK2709050489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party general secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin, has said that he is optimistic about the prospects of relations between his country and India. Addressing a news conference in Beijing yesterday, Mr Jiang said the exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries will enhance mutual understanding. He said that there have been increased contacts between the two countries in the political, cultural and other fields. Mr Jiang referred to Mr Gandhi's visit to China last year and the coming visit to India by the Chinese vice premier in this context.

Hungarian Defense Minister's Visit Reported

BK2309160589 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] The Hungarian defense minister, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, left New Delhi today at the end of his 6-day visit to India. During the visit he held discussions with the defense minister, Mr K.C.Pant, on international and regional developments and the emerging security environment.

Kashmir Ministers Given Guns for Self-Defense

BK2609160889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1554 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Srinagar, India, Sept 26 (AFP)—The police armed ministers in northernmost Jammu and Kashmir State

with guns Tuesday so they can defend themselves against possible attacks by Moslem militants, officials said here.

Each of the state's 30 ministers have been issued either a Soviet- or U.S.-made pistol after a crash course in drawing and firing the weapons, Home Ministry officials told reporters.

The politicians have been advised to always carry the guns while on tour, they said.

Chief Minister Faruq Abdullah has been armed with a formidable Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifle, which he is advised to carry on official tours of the state located along the border with Pakistan, the officials said.

Dr. Abdullah, whose National Conference (NC) Party rules the state in alliance with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, has directed the police to deploy special guards in case any of the ministers feel insecure even with the rapid-fire handguns.

The decision to arm members of the state's Council of Ministers follows intelligence tipoffs that the lawmakers were on a death list of Moslem militants campaigning for the secession of Jammu and Kashmir, the officials said.

The pro-Pakistan extremists last month had warned NC politicians to quit party and government posts or face death.

Jammu and Kashmir, which relies on domestic and international tourism to support its frail economy, has been rocked recently by a spate of violence, mainly aimed against state politicians and officials.

India's only Moslem-dominated state, it has been the subject of a longstanding dispute between India and Pakistan.

10 Percent Annual Growth in Industrial Exports

BK2709040689 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] India has achieved an annual growth rate of more than 10 percent in volume terms in the export of industrial goods. This was stated by the minister for industrial development, Mr Arunachalam, while addressing an international seminar on the industrial policy of India in New Delhi yesterday. He said industrial exports have started picking up during the last 3 years.

Iran

U.S. Ready 'To Eliminate' Chemical Weapons

NC2609175889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] In his speech to the UN General Assembly last night, U.S. President George Bush for the first time announced the readiness of the United States to eliminate chemical weapons from U.S. Army depots within the framework of an agreement with the Soviet Union.

IRNA reports from Washington that Bush outlined a practical program, saying: The United States is prepared to destroy 80 percent of its current chemical weapons stores within 8 years simultaneously with a similar step by the Soviet Union. The remaining 20 percent of these arms will be destroyed within a period of 2 years, after all those countries capable of producing chemical weapons agree to abide by this international agreement.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who heads the Soviet delegation to the UN General Assembly, described Bush's proposal as constructive and said it would be studied.

Majlis Official Rules Out Ties With Saudi Arabia

LD2609153889 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—A senior member of parliament on Tuesday termed the recent execution of a group of Kuwaiti pilgrims by the Saudi regime as a "barbaric and inhuman act parallel to its massacre of over 400 Muslims in Mecca two years ago."

Seyyed Raja'i Khorasani, head of the Majlis Foreign Relations Committee said in an interview with IRNA that "the Saudi government's move can in no way be justified."

"This indicates that anyone who wants to express antipathy towards unbelievers will be attacked by the Saudi Government," he said.

He made it clear that the Hajj rituals were not within the authority of the Al-Sa'ud and that people going to Mecca to perform pilgrimage should enjoy necessary security.

The parliamentary official advises Saudi rulers to change their stance or else they would be isolated in the Muslim world.

On the likelihood of resumption of ties between Tehran and Riyadh, Raja'i Khorasani said "the crime committed by Saudi rulers has left no room for the issue."

Raja'i Khorasani earlier insisted on resumption of ties between the two countries but his proposal was strongly criticized by the press and some of his colleagues in the Majlis.

ABRAR on U.S. 'Exploiting' of Saudi Arabia

LD2609143789 Tehran IRNA in English 1426 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—A Persian daily Tuesday commented on the policy of domination seeking powers to hatch clandestine plots against the Islamic revolution through other countries and suggested that Saudi Arabia is one such regime.

"One of the subservients that the United States has been exploiting in confronting the Islamic revolution, is the regime in Hejaz," said ABRAR's editorial.

It argued that undisputable support by aggressive powers has kept the Saudis on their feet. "This has been unveiled for years now and the U.S. presence in Hejaz and in the Saudi Royal Court is undeniable," said the paper but added "what is funny is that the Saudis have been led to the misconception that they themselves have the power."

The morning daily referred to the Saudi allegations on Monday that any attempt to disturb the country's security will be answered with iron fists and that the Saudi regime provides security of the citizens as well as of hajj pilgrims vigilantly. King Fahd has also warned that saboteurs during hajj rituals will be faced with death.

"Such words, which are in fact the words of American militarymen stationed in Hejaz, are not new as the Saudis initiated the massacre of Muslims who sought antipathy towards infidels two years ago in Mecca," the paper said.

"It is no surprise that the Saudis call liberated Muslims as saboteurs," it said, "what is astonishing is that how the Hejaz scarecrow will suppress one billion awakened Muslims with iron fists when the Saudis are no longer beneficial to their masters and when the storm of Muslim's wrath will bury them in Arabian deserts for ever."

Tehran Clergy on Ending Saudi Regime's 'Crimes'

LD2609134389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] In the wake of martyrdom of 16 Kuwaiti pilgrims of the house of God by the Al Sa'ud regime, the combative clergy of Tehran issued a statement in which they referred to a phrase of the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the effect that the Saudi rulers are not capable of managing the two holy places and invited the 'ulema and clergy of the Islamic world to think of a way to halt crimes of the Al Sa'ud regime.

The statement also invited various strata of the people to attend the cermonies arranged by the representative of the vice regency of the jurisconsult [velayat-ye faqih] and the supervisor of the Iranian hajj pilgrims from 1600 to 1800 on Thursday, the day after tomorrow, at the sacred shrine of Imam Khomeyni, may Almighty God be satisfied with his deeds. The ceremonies are held to honor the memory of the martyred Kuwaiti pilgrims of the house of God.

Paper Criticizes Kuwaiti Silence Over Executions

LD2709090489 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—"The silence of the Kuwaiti Government over the execution of its nationals in Riyadh is interpreted by many as clandestine collaboration with the Saudis," said KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL Wednesday.

The Saudi regime recently executed 16 Kuwaiti hajj pilgrims on baseless charges of involvement in the two explosions during hajj rituals last July.

The daily's editorial noted that Iranian officials also have expressed surprise over Kuwait's silence vis-a-vis the crime.

It said "To date the Kuwaiti Government, despite demonstrations by the families of the 16 martyrs demanding the bodies to be delivered by the Saudi regime for burial, has taken no action in this respect."

"Probably there are reasons, however unjustified, for making Kuwait adopt such an unmanly attitude over the Saudi crime," the editorial pointed out.

In conclusion, the paper asked "can the Muslim world justify its silence against the Wahhabi Al-Sa'ud regime's atrocities against Ka'bah, Koran, Islam and Muslims?"

TEHRAN TIMES Views Relations With Kuwait

NC2609154389 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 16 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Irano-Kuwait Better Ties on First Stage"]

[Text] A desire for expansion of ties and closer cooperation with Iran in the Persian Gulf region was avowedly expressed at a meeting between Kuwait's Interior Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah and Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Kuwaiti, Javad Torkabadi.

Irano-Kuwait relations in the last ten years have never been good. The Kuwaiti government in a one-sided move put all its resources at Iraq's disposal following the Islamic Revolution and in the Persian Gulf war. In fact Kuwait was so highly concerned that it brought about certain internal changes by dissolving its Parliament in July 1986, in order to concentrate power and handle things better. Diplomatic relations between Iran and Kuwait were downgraded to charge d'affaires level in May of 1984. But relations, however, have been continuously improving over the past year and major steps have been taken to restore full diplomatic ties.

The upgrading of relations to ambassadorial level and the subsequent meeting between Dr Velayati and the Kuwaiti Emir during the recent Nonaligned Summit in Belgrade, are indications of the press in relations. Yet, the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf are taking steps almost far too cautiously, calling for improvements in Tehran-Saudi relations as a precondition to the expansion of their own ties with Tehran.

What the Persian Gulf countries are suggesting is indeed a political mistake on their part, since they ignore the complexity of relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia and especially the domestic problems within Saudi

Arabia which pose a major obstruction. Many of these countries are aware of the delicate nature of these relations and of the confusion within the Saudi fold.

Kuwait should understand that, basically, for a small country which is surrounded by three regional powers, a political balance is essential. A too close a relationship with Iraq which has traditionally greedily been eyeing Kuwaiti territory, could be detrimental.

Kuwait's boosting of ties with Iraq under the impression of common cultural and linguistic affinities between Arab states, will result in an excessive Iraqi influence over that country and this no doubt in turn can have a direct impact on political decision-making by the Kuwaiti rulers. Close ties of this nature will only serve to limit the political self-determination of the Kuwaiti rulers.

In general, to set preconditions for Iran such as this one calling for good relations with a third country like Saudi Arabia is surely symptomatic of a lack of political resolution on the part of Kuwait. To be tied down by certain considerations or how they will affect another country is surely damaging to one's political sovereignty and is by all accounts questionable.

Editorial Urges Stronger Ties With Gulf Countries

NC2609144289 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 18 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Removal of Tensions in Persian Gulf Countries a Must"]

[Text] In connection with the recent appointments, Dr. Mohammad 'Ali Hadi Najafabadi was given the job as the new Iranian Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Selection of Dr. Najafabadi to his new position was received with great interest by political observers here.

For the past ten years Iran and the UAE have always enjoyed a relatively good relationship. Economic ties between the two countries greatly contributed to the strenth of bilateral relationships. In this regard Dubayy, one of the seven Emirates that form UAE, had a special role. For years now Dubayy has become the main port for imports and exports to and from Iran. The United Arab Emirates is the only country, however, in the southern part of the Persian Gulf that enjoys such a special relationship with Iran.

What has made the selection of Dr. Najafabadi an important event, however, is not the economic ties, but rather his political background. The new ambassador to the UAE was a two-term representative to the Majlis from Tehran. By sending Dr. Najafabadi to the UAE, it seems, that Tehran is clearly demonstrating its willingness to strengthen its relationships with the countries of the (Persian) Gulf Cooperation Council.

Today, it is evident, possibly more than ever before that the security and stability of the region requires a collective effort on the part of all countries in the Persian Gulf. Thus all sides involved, namely Iran and the (P)GCC countries, must demonstrate sincerity and goodwill in the first steps to be taken. In this regard Tehran is looking forward to the next (P)GCC meeting in Muscat. This meeting should give Iran a good opportunity for evaluating and reviewing the positions taken by the leaders of these countries.

Next to stability of the region and peace coexistence among these countries, Iran and Persian Gulf countries have other parameters in common. A most important parameter is the single commodity economy of these countries. Oil constitutes the bulk of the economy of the Persian Gulf countries. Prices of oil, in respect to international inflation, has never been at a better level in the recent years. According to political observers one of the primary reasons that contributed to the fall of the oil prices has been the political tensions among the OPEC members.

Increases in oil prices strongly need the removal of tension and even beyond that, the normalization of relationships. This seems to be the opinion of all the countries in the Persian Gulf today.

President Reportedly Seeks Improved Regional Ties

NC2609150589 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 89 pp

[D. Montazeri report]

[Text] Tehran—President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani asked the members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly or Majlis to work closely for the betterment of relations of Iran with the regional countries.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani recently received the members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Majlis and asked them "to work for the improvement of the Iranian overall relations including the economic and commercial affairs."

Talking to the TEHRAN TIMES member of the Majlis Foreign Affairs Commission Hoseyn Sobhaninya said, "The president singled out gas export to some of the Persian Gulf countries conducive to promotion of ties with them."

Sobhaninya said that Iran has all capabilities of exporting running gas to some of the Persian Gulf Countries on the southern side.

He said that we can pump the natural gas to the other side of the Persian Gulf.

Sobhaninya said that there are other items in the list of the Iranian exports including fresh fruits and sweet water for which the avenues should be explored.

He said, "Iran has the best quality fruits which can find an easy market in the Persian Gulf states who import from other countries.

"Of course they (Persian Gulf states) have desalination plants for the purification of the water but still the sweet water from Iran has no match," he said. Iran has a long-range plan for the utilization of natural as reserves which is the best and richest source of energy.

Prior to his election for the presidency Hashemi-Rafsanjani talking to a Persian daily said that the natural gas reserves should be a key part of Iran's post-war reconstruction program.

Sobhaninyia quoted Hashemi-Rafsaniani as saying that the gas supply to the Persian Gulf countries will pave the way for better relations of Iran with these states.

He said that President Hashemi-Rafsanjani's proposal was linked with what he said the "technical studies" before we go ahead.

Amal Delegation Meets Hashemi-Rafsanjani

NC2709101189 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] An Amal Movement delegation led by Dr Ayyub Humayyid, chairman of the movement's executive committee, has met with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin President Hashemi-Rafsanjani in Tehran. On behalf of the Amal Movement and its leader, Minister Nabih Birri, the delegation congratulated Hashemi-Rafsanjani on his election and the Majlis vote of confidence in his government. The delegation reviewed all aspects of the situation in Lebanon, especially the daily Israeli attacks against the Lebanese south and western al-Biqa', as well as the development of armed resistance against the Zionist enemy. The delegation also reviewed the vicious military onslaught against the nationalists and Muslims by the al-Yarzah forces and their allies which are supported by the Iraqi regime and Israel.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked the delegation for its congratulations. He stated that the Islamic Republic will be on the side of the Amal Movement in its jihad, and will not abandon it in its confrontation with Israel and the enemies at home, adding that the movement is surrounded by enemies on all sides. Hashemi-Rafsanjani affirmed that the movement's declared objectives must not be abandoned and the jihad must continue until majority rule is established in Lebanon and justice and equality prevail.

The delegation also met with a large number of officials from social institutions and associations in the Islamic Republic, and is continuing its visit.

Editorial Views Lebanon Talks With Syria

NC2609121089 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Syrian, Iran Talks Vital for Lebanese Issue"]

[Text] Tehran once more attracted the attention of regional countries who desire peace and security in Lebanon. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived here in Tehran at the time French First Deputy Foreign Minister Francois Scheer was here to talk with Iranian officials, and both visits are certainly of regional significance.

According to reports the French official beside discussing bilateral issues held talks on the Lebanese situation in which during the last few months France was involved taking the side of Christian Army Commander Michel 'Awn.

No doubt the French government listened to world public opinion and successfully tried to avoid deeper involvement, at least in military terms. It is a good sign and this situation provides a good chance to talk with France on the Lebanese situation. This is why Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmud Va'ezi on Monday (18 September) talked to Scheer on the Lebanese situation and explained certain basic principles of the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Va'ezi made it clear, it was reported, that Iran wants to reform the constitution which can provide the Lebanese a just share in the political life of that country. What Va'ezi was trying to say to the French official was that Iran would like to see democracy prevail in that country.

Al-Shar's visit to Iran is almost routine. The officials of the two countries very often exchange visits for discussions on issues concerning their mutual interests.

The current visit has become significant as it takes place at a time when the Arab League three-man committee on Lebanon is trying to find a solution to the Lebanese problem. In their recent meeting in Saudi Arabia they framed a mechanism and hoped that peace would prevail in Lebanon where at least 830 people have lost their lives during the recent internal fights.

The tripartite delegation has visited Syria and it is believed that Damascus accepted the proposal of the Arab committee. Yesterday the delegation was in Lebanon and was talking to 'Awn.

With this background the talks in Tehran are important and may have far-reaching results. What will be the final result is difficult to say as in the past several attempts were made to bring peace to the Mediterranean country which has been at war for over 15 years to no avail.

With the spiritual influence Iran enjoys in Lebanon, Tehran can play an effective role if other involved parties are really sincere on the issue of Lebanon.

At this stage, however, it is difficult to say exactly what the outcome will be from Tehran talks but we are sure that Iran will definitely help all those who want a solution based on justice.

Firuzabadi Appointed Chief of General Staff

LD2609174189 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in an edict appointed Doctor Seyyed Hasan Firuzabadi as chief of the Armed Forces General Staff. The text of the edict is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother basiji [member of the Mobilization of the Oppressed] Doctor Seyyed Hasan Firuzabadi, in view of your revolutionary background and commitment, resourcefulness in action, and sincere endeavors in serving the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and the invaluable experiences you have acquired, I appoint you to the post of chief of the Armed Forces General Staff. The general duties of this position consist of policymaking and the overall direction of the Armed Forces in accordance with the initiatives of the commander in chief in the fields of training, organization, equipment, and manpower, aimed at strengthening and maintaining efficiency of the defense power of the country; also of establishing coordination between the Army and the [Islamic Revolutionary] Guard Corps in practical measures and in long-term projects, and overseeing the proper implementation of the commander in chief's policies. The details of the duties will be issued later. I ask the Almighty to grant you success in carrying out your great duties.
[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i

Ground Forces Commander on Troop Readiness

LD2509192889 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Brigadier General Hasani Sa'di, Ground Forces commander of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with reporters this morning described the Ground Forces activities after the Islamic revolution and in the course of 8 years of holy defense. He also said that bearing in mind that more than a year has passed since the imposition of the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, the Ground Forces personnel are in a state of preparedness in all lines of defense with a continued steadfastness in resolve and high level of readiness, and our situation does not differ all that much with the period of the war; it is only a cease-fire that prevails in these regions.

The Ground Forces commander added that the personnel, along with other combatant brothers, fought in weather that went from 120 degrees to 22 degrees below zero, thus gaining a lot of experience. The preservation of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran vis-a-vis the onslaught of global arrogance has been among the greatest victories of 8 years of sacred defense for us.

Velayati Confers With Counterparts at UN

LD2709085989 Tehran IRNA in English 0755 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis in a meeting with his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar Velayati in New York on Tuesday expressed the hope that Iran's cooperation with Italy and the European Economic Community (EEC) would expand.

Both ministers also pledged Italy's support for the full implementation of the U.N. Resolution 598 on ending the Iraq-Iran war.

Velayati briefed his counterpart on Iran's cooperation with the U.N. secretary general on execution of the resolution and Iraq's hindering of peace talks and refusal to cooperate effectively with the U.N. secretary general.

Both ministers also discussed latest international developments including situation in Lebanon and Afghanistan.

In a similar meeting with his Algerian counterpart Boualem Bessaieh the same day Velayati discussed international and regional issues.

Iran's foreign minister also stressed expansion of Tehran-Algiers cooperation on political, economic, cultural and international issues and in the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Non-Aligned Movement in particular.

Referring to the forthcoming third session of the joint economic commission, Velayati said it provided a good opportunity for further expansion of mutual economic ties.

Bessaieh said Algeria attached a special importance to Iran and expressed the hope that mutual relations will grow stronger.

In another meeting with his Colombian counterpart on Tuesday, Velayati briefed him on the latest developments in Iran-Iraq peace talks and the implementation of Resolution 598. The Colombian minister said his country fully supported execution of the resolution.

The latest developments in Latin America were raised by the Colombian minister.

Velayati also met first deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during which the two sides stressed cooperation in international, political and economic issues. They also discussed Tehran-Pyongyang cooperation at the Non-Aligned Movement and the South-South conference.

Official Outlines Policy on POW Issue

LD2609180189 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—An official in charge of prisoners of war [POW] and those missing in action [MIA] today disclosed that there are 30,000 unregistered Iranian POW's in Iraq and that Baghdad had registered only 18,000 POWs.

Mahmud Aqamiri also said "We will not take any steps towards repatriation of POWS unless Iraq withdraws its troops from occupied areas and our MIAs issue is solved."

"Iran will start to release POWs as soon as Iraqi troops withdraw to the internationally-recognized border within the framework of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598," he stressed.

The official who chairs a commission in charge of POWs and MIAs added that if the Iraqi regime released sick and wounded Iranian POWs, Iran would reciprocate.

Iran's bilateral release of sick and wounded Iraqi POWs in the past was aimed at persuading the Baghdad regime to do likewise but as yet Iran has not received a positive and logical response from Baghdad, he said.

If Baghdad accepted the U.N. chief's implementation plan all prisoners of war would be exchanged within three months, he concluded.

POW's Released 'Unilaterally'

LD2609120789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran, on the basis of humane and philanthropic principles, has unilaterally released about 1,500 wounded and sick POW's. Mr Aqamir the official in charge of supporting the country's POW's and MIA's, who has gone to Semnan in order to attend a meeting in honor of the POW's and MIA's, in an interview given to reporters, while announcing the above news, said: In return for this measure, the Iraqi regime has so far released only about 1,000 of our sick and wounded POW's.

He referred to the steps taken by the Islamic Republic to release the Iraqi wounded and sick POW's unilaterally as a purely philanthropic measure; and referring to the new plan of the UN secretary general, on the basis of which the POW's are expected to be released 3 months after the withdrawal of the forces behind internationally recognized borders, he said: We are waiting to do this immediately after the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces behind internationally recognized borders.

In conclusion, referring to the Islamic Republic's commitment to international law, he said: So far about 50,000 of the Iraqi POW's have been registered, whereas only the names of 18,000 Iranian POW's are registered in Iraq; we are striving, through international organizations and diplomatic methods, to make Iraq abide by international rules and regulations.

IRNA Cites Editorial on Chemical Weapons Deal

LD2709103589 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—The English daily TEHRAN TIMES Wednesday [27 September] editorialized on a financial deal between Iraq and Italy on supply of lethal chemical arms to the Baghdad regime by Italy.

Italy "has to answer many questions and the answers have been promised," said the daily. But, the daily noted, Iran would like an answer to the two following questions:

1 - Whether Italy was truly neutral during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war as it claims.

2 - What justification Italy has for the supply of financial aid and military cooperation with the Iraqi regime during a sensitive juncture in the war, when it proclaimed it would help neither side in order to keep down tensions.

According to the paper, the Italian deputy trade minister, Alberto Rossi, who came here to visit the 15th Tehran International Trade Fair, has promised "to pursue the issue vigorously" on his return to Italy and "provide convincing answers."

"Iran awaits the answers expectantly," concluded the paper.

KEYHAN on Release of Prisoner Held in UK

PM2609143089 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Britain Is Wasting Its Time"]

[Text] The news agencies are speaking of the imminent release of an Iranian prisoner called Kurosh Fuladi, who for the past 9 years has been locked up on a false bombing charge in the dungeons of the father of freedom and democracy, Britain. During this time, British officials have treated their prisoner in the most savage way while at the same time Roger Cooper, the experienced British spy who is in an Iranian jail, has lived in the best conditions and was even once the object of praise by an Iranian newspaper.

If the news of Fuladi's release is true, then there are two intentions on the part of the British:
1—an exchange of prisoners, Cooper for Fuladi.
2—Efforts to establish relations with Iran.

Can Britain achieve its two wishes? The answer is of course negative. Roger Cooper is an experienced spy who has openly confessed to his activity. How can he be compared with an innocent prisoner, who for no legal reason was locked away for 9 years? How can they be

exchanged? Would that be a present or bonus in exchange for the savage torture of Fuladi by British jail wardens?

With regard to the other British intention, the issue is even clearer, but they pretend ignore the fact. They are well aware that the restoration of relations between Britain and Iran depends on a full and formal appology from the British Government for publishing the book "The Satanic Verses." In addition to that, they must withdraw the guards around the writer of the said novel so that he can receive his just punishement for his evil act, namely, death; otherwise, all Britain's efforts will be wasted.

IRNA Cites Paper on Possible Pardon for Cooper

LD2609115689 Tehran IRNA in English 1114 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—A morning daily Tuesday termed recent meeting of Mrs Lili Cooper, sister-in-law of the jailed British spy in Iran Roger Cooper, with Roger Cooper and also her Monday talks with head of the Judiciary Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi, "a humanitarian and Islamic measure" which displayed the real nature of Islam.

But, the measure, when compared with inhuman attitude of the British government and police toward Kurosh Fuladi, an Iranian revolutionary just released from British jails after 10 years of imprisonment, further reveals brutal nature of the British government, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI said in an editorial.

Roger Cooper, who committed treasons against Iranian nation through his collaboration with the toppled Pahlavi regime and spied against the Islamic Republic to which he has confessed, is quite healthy and comfortable in jail and his relative is allowed to meet him, the editorial noted.

On the contrary, Kurosh Fuladi, who was imprisoned by the British police at the age of 16 on unfounded accusations, has been brutally tortured and was never allowed to meet members of his family, said the editorial.

This attitude, the article stressed, is indicative of the so-called democracy and support for human rights which the British government advocates. It also shows Iran's humane treatment of Roger Cooper and proves the falsity of propaganda of the so-called defenders of human rights accusing Iran of violating human rights.

Aside from this, what is more significant is the expression of hope by the head of the Judiciary who not only did not rule out the likelihood of Cooper's pardon but also said: "As a human being I hope that Cooper would be pardoned by Islam," the editorial pointed out.

The daily respecting the view of the head of the judiciary said that people, while respecting his opinion, are not pleased with the expression of hope by the senior judiciary official of the country.

Islam has taught us to treat conceited people, such as British statesmen, in the same way they treat others including the Islamic revolution and Republic of Iran, the editorial said adding that it was for the same reason the late Imam Khomeyni recommended people to preserve in their hearts their revolutionary wrath towards the U.S., Britain and other expansionist powers.

The article concluded by saying that people did not expect heavier punishment for the British spy than what the judiciary has decided but, at the same time would not accept any connivance in this respect especially after the harsh attitude of the British judicial system towards Fuladi.

KEYHAN on Pardon for 'Spy'

LD2609153689 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 26 Sep 89

["KEYHAN Says Cooper Cannot Be Pardoned on Any Ground"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—The Persian daily KEYHAN today questioned why any person should wish that imprisoned British spy in Iran Roger Cooper be some day pardoned and released from prison.

In a brief commentary on a meeting between Cooper's relative Lily Cooper and head of the justice branch Ayatollah Mohammad Yazdi Monday the daily expressed utter doubt if the Islamic Republic should show mercy towards Roger Cooper, whom it described as a 'seasoned spy.'

KEYHAN said: "...Mercy on convicts and prisoners by the Islamic Republic is apparently the only explanation for this meeting (between Lily Cooper and justice head). But the question which immediately pops into the mind is whether this mercy should be of the kind to apply to spies like Roger Cooper who was commissioned by the fascist government in Britain. Would a mercy of that brand not give a golden opportunity to other spies and U.S. and Western spy nets to continue their operations without apprehension? Would the permission for a member of Cooper's family to meet with the highest ranking justice authority in Iran be a proper response to the British acts of torture on (once prisoner Iranian in London) Kurush Fuladi for ten years? On what brand of propriety is based such degree of leniency (towards Roger Cooper)... which led to Monday's meeting of Cooper's relative with the respectable justice head?

'Perhaps there are exigencies (?) involved in that relation of which the mediamen are uninformed. If that is true we call on informed sources... to let us know of those exigencies, so that we as well as others, will work in the interest of those exigencies. If that is not the case, then why should this ruinous process go on?"

Editorial on 'Rationalism' in Ties With France

NC2609120989 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 89 pp 2, 3

[Editorial: "Rationalism Should Prevail in Irano-French Ties"]

[Text] Director-General of the French Foreign Ministry, Francois Scheer, leading a political delegation arrived in Tehran Sunday night (17 September). He met Dr. Velayati and discussed the prospect for improving the current status of the Franco-Iran relationship, and also the financial dispute that still remains unsolved since so many years. Dr. Velayati, for his part said, "sticking to our principles we welcome expansion of ties between Tehran and Paris and wish the French government to make earnest efforts to settle financial problems as soon as possible."

Now that the subject of improving the diplomatic relationship is revived once more there should be a genuine effort for improving ties from both the sides. History has shown that sensationalism and political adventurism lead nowhere in establishing a respectable bilateral relationship. Two points should be taken into consideration; first of all, political factions in Iran should avoid creating problems for the officials of the country on the issues and policies that have been carefully studied. No doubt France was a strategic ally for Iraq during the imposed war, but the war itself was responsible for strained ties of Iran with many other countries. So we see weaknesses here and there in our policy. This was a weapon in the hands of Iraqis using it effectively against us, and today we can snatch this weapon away from them. On the other hand, Paris must approach the relationship with Iran in a realistic manner. Expansion of ties with Iran must not become a partisan battle and a means for resolving internal power struggle. Iran has enormous strategic importance that cannot be denied on any account and this makes the diplomatic relationship with Iran almost unavoidable.

Bilateral relationship should be based on the strategic goals of the countries and thus should not be made subject to temporary political bubbles. In the past few years we have witnessed several attempts at establishing full-scale relationship between Iran and France and often the aim was sacrificed at the alter of power struggle in France.

The issue of outstanding loan given to the French company, EURODIF, which is another stumbling block in the way of normalization of ties is expected to be resolved after the two-day talks here.

France for its technical and scientific knowhow enjoy a distinguished place in the world, particularly in the areas of atomic energy, heavy industry and commerce and thus can prove to be an indispensible partner for Iran.

Visit by France's Scheer Reportedly Promotes Ties

NC2609151089 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 89 pp 1, 5

[City Desk report]

[Excerpts] Tehran—Iran and France have agreed for the improvement of their relations in political, cultural and economic fields, an informed source disclosed here yesterday.

The source insisting on anonymity said that talks between visiting French First Deputy Foreign Minister Francois Scheer with the Iranian officials have been 'useful' and paved the way for closer cooperation in political, economic and cultural fields.

As far as monetary dispute between the two countries is concerned it was decided to be resolved by the two within six months. [passage omitted]

According to the source Scheer's visit took place in response to a letter written by French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. The source did not go into the detals.

Scheer's talks with the deputy foreign minister focussed on subjects such as Afghanistan, Middle East, Lebanon and U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war, which ceased last year in July.

Iran and Iraq are still involved in U.N.-sponsored talks but with no apparent result and even the first paragraph of the resolution has not been implemented.

During the current talks Iran and France decided to continue talks on the subject for the implementation of the resolution on the basis of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's plan.

On Lebanon, Iran has made clear its policy on various points including the reformation of the constitution of that country which provides maximum powers to the Christians who are in minority.

The Iranian officials told the French delegation that the Islamic Republic of Iran wants democracy should prevail in Lebanon and the people should have a right to vote for the government of their own choice.

Scheer in a meeting with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati yesterday announced the Paris government's decision to settle financial disputes between the two countries and expand mutual ties. [passage omitted]

Velayati said in reply that while "sticking to our principles, we welcome expansion of tie (between Tehran and Paris) and wish the French Government to make efforts to settle financial problems between the two countries as soon as possible."

Commenting on Lebanese issue, Velayati said the condition in Lebanon was different from the past and that the struggles of the Lebanese Moslem people had shown

that foreign interventions would not affect their decision to achieve the right of self-determination.

"We have ideological and emotional ties with a vast part of the Lebanese people and are helping them to vindicate their (denied) rights," Velayati pointed out.

Meanwhile, settlement of Tehran-Paris financial disputes was discussed in the first round of talks of Scheer, with Iran's Foreign Ministry Deputy for Europe and America, Mahmud Va'ezi, here yesterday morning.

Both sides stressed determination of their governments for expansion of bilateral relations. It was also decided that in a bid to pave the way for future Tehran-Paris cooperation, settlement of the existing disputes be speeded up.

Both sides also agreed to draw up a time table for monthly negotiations to be held in Tehran and Paris alternately.

According another report financial disputes relevant to Framatome [French-American Organization for Atomic Construction] and Eurodif [expansion unknown] cases were discussed between head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization Reza Amrollahi and Scheer here yesterday.

During the meeting Scheer expressed hope that the current obstacles in the way of the two countries' cooperation would be removed.

Amrollahi in reply expressed readiness for removal of the past disputes and studying the grounds for future cooperation between the two countries.

Indian Deputy Minister, Besharati on Talks

NC2609171389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The last round of talks between the Indian deputy minister of external affairs and our Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Besharati, took place yesterday afternoon.

The Central News Unit reports that in his remarks to our correspondent, Mr S.K. Singh, Indian deputy minister of external affairs, expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Iran and his meetings with high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic and added: My visit is concerned with the joint committee between the two countries. These talks follow up on those between Mr Velayati and the Indian minister of external affairs.

Speaking about further expansion in relations between the two countries, he said: Increasing production in Iran and India and, parallel with this, coordinating agriculture and industry will form the most important axis in the expansion of those relations.

Mr Singh added: Trade programs and economic cooperation will be regulated so that they will be within the framework of and in coordination with Iran's 5-year plan.

Mr Besharati also spoke to our correspondent and said: The visit of the Indian deputy minister of external affairs took place at my invitation. Our current relations with India are on a high level.

He also said: The joint Iranian-Indian committee will meet in Tehran next month. The Indian minister of external affairs will come to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the two countries' common elements will be linked with the establishment of extensive relations in the political and economic fields. We can use India's potential and capabilities in reconstruction.

Mr Besharati concluded: In these talks an invitation was extended from Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to visit Iran.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Announces New Academic Year

NC2309072689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Our correspondent reports that President Hashemi-Rafsanjani has visited the Martyr Raja'i High School on Mojahedin-e Eslam Avenue where he will ring the bell to announce the beginning of the new academic year.

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted] This is a moment of joy and hope for our nation, a moment when one-third of the nation's best citizens will begin their work. Children, youth, teachers, staff members, and employees of educational institutions are at this moment ready to initiate a new phase in education and training. [passage omitted]

Inspired by the sacred message of his holiness the imam, the Majlis has provided ways for the private sector to participate, which is a step toward expanding educational facilities for you. Last year in the Majlis, priority was given to facilities for students and, God willing, this trend will continue in the next year as well. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Economic Council Meets, Outlines Program

NC2609164589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The Economic Council met yesterday afternoon in a session chaired by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

The Council's activities and duties after the victory of the auspicious Islamic revolution were discussed and the council's program for the second half of the current year outlined in view of the need for a careful study of the country's economic problems.

Agreement was reached on the import of raw sugar and its refining inside the country in view of the benefits this will have in foreign exchange and job creation.

The need to put the potential and capabilities of administrative mechanisms and revolutionary institutions to better use in the country's development and reconstruction was stressed.

Daily Urges Campaign Against 'Economic Terrorists'

LD2709090789 Tehran IRNA in English 0825 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 27, IRNA—A Tehran daily Wednesday urged the officials to launch a campaign against corrupt elements especially those who it termed 'economic terrorists', noting that their crime is not less than those of the murderers.

The morning daily 'ABRAR' in an editorial referred to the Tuesday seizure of ten tons of gold valued about one billion U.S. dollars and noted that if the gold bars had been smuggled out of the country, it would have dealt an irreparable blow on domestic economy.

Of course, the editorial said, economic shortcomings Iran suffered during the 8-year-old imposed war could not be recovered in a short period of time. "But, people demand the officials not to let a handful of profiteers benefit from the troubled market," it stressed.

"People are not irritated by the bottlenecks but rather by the discriminations which if unchecked would pave the way for plunderers. Black market and capitalists who have no objective but, destroying the country's economy, double people's sufferings," daily ABRAR added.

The editorial concluded by saying that the society is impatiently awaiting speedy actions by the officials against those who engage in such destructive activities.

Finance Minister Meets UNCTAD Official

LD2509172989 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, Sept. 25, IRNA—Iran and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have agreed to step up cooperation, considering the fact the Islamic Republic is to chair the 24-member international monetary fund in 1990.

The agreement was reached in a meeting here Monday [25 September] between Iranian Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohsen Nurbakhsh and UNCTAD Secretary-General Kenneth Dadzie.

Nurbakhsh, here to participate in a joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, said an Iranian delegation would take part in a meeting of UNCTAD's board of directors due to be held in Geneva within the next two weeks.

He also held separate meetings with his Yugoslav and Indian counterparts here Sunday and discussed ways of expanding Tehran's economic ties with those countries.

Karrubi Appoints Deputies To Review Council

LD2509193889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Majlis Speaker Karrubi issued separate edicts appointing Messrs Movahhedi-Savoji, Majid Ansari, and Mohammad Reza Behdaryan—Majlis deputies, as well as the legal adviser to the Majlis and the head of office for compilation of laws [as heard]—as members of the council for reviewing and comparing the government's bills with the general laws and regulations of the country. The council is appointed by the Majlis speaker on the basis of Article 138 of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution. They will be responsible for reviewing the government's bills, and making announcements should they contravene the country's general laws and regulations.

IRGC Exhibits Achievements at Tehran Trade Fair

LD2009112689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 20 Sep 89

[From the "Holy Defense" program]

[Excerpts] As you may be aware, dear listeners, the 15th Tehran International Trade Fair opened last Saturday afternoon at the permanent exhibition site. This year, too, as the past, the production and industrial groups affiliated to the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] under the umbrella of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics, have had an active and conspicuous presence there. Our reporter visited the pavilions of the IRGC's various industries, such as the missile, equipment manufacturing, air, and electronic communications industries, and other productive groups of the defense industries. He conducted an interview with officials at the Guards' pavilion and a number of visitors to the fair, to which we draw your attention.

[Unidentified correspondent] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear listeners, at the 15th Tehran International Trade Fair, we are in the presence of the official in charge of the pavilions cataloging achievements and productions of the various groups of the IRGC military industries. Mr Dadsara'i, could you please let us know what you think about the quality of the participation of these groups, these pavilions, in this year's fair, considering that these groups have also participated in different types of exhibitions, including the Tehran International Fair?

[Dadsara'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This year, the pavilions that have been allocated to the Guards' industries groups enjoy a relatively high level of excellence. The brothers have been able to demonstrate that they have pursued their work with more motivation and enthusiasm. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr Dadsara'i, could you please tell us what additions or changes have been made to the productions and achievements on display at this year's exhibition compared with last year's?

[Dadsara'i] We have made impressive advances in different sections. In electronic communications, we have put on display the latest achievements, the latest productions. The first helicopter made by the IRGC is one of the latest achievements of the Guards. Its design and manufacture have been carried out by the selfless Guards brothers, and it will be flown for a few minutes every day at the fair so that visitors can see its benefit, God willing. The missiles now on display, and even the launchers, which now can be seen by everyone, have been built by Guards who worked around the clock, as they will explain to you. These exhibits, thanks to God, have attracted much attention from the visitors; this demonstrates that our nation, our hezbollah ummah are optimistic about our brothers' work. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. Dear listeners, I am now standing in the pavilion showing the IRGC's military industries and achievements, and in particular at the site devoted to the Guards' aviation industries, the Jerusalem project. I will be talking to the brother in charge of this section. Could you please tell us something about the projects displayed in this pavilion?

[Unidentified official] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We have organized the display in this pavilion this year just as we did in past years. Here we have examples of five different planes, such as the Migrant-2, the Struggler, the (Banshi), and the combat version of the Migrant-2. Our brother here will give you the necessary details on their technical aspects. Moreover, alongside the planes, the building of the Grasshopper [Malakh] for the first time and in different versions is on display. (?The Guards) have different types of missions. The first deal with search and reconnaissance, which involve aerial photography, providing slides and photographs. The next mission is the combat mission. Here, the (Talash) and Migrant-2 types can carry bombs, and they can also use the types that can fire missiles and rockets, in this way, they are able to carry out these two missions they have.

[Correspondent] Thank you. I now will ask Engineer (Dadkhahi) to give us more details about the projects that have been referred to, and the types and construction of these.

[(Dadkhahi)] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you are aware, on the basis of the self-sufficiency policy of the Guards since the start of the war, which they wish to carry to completion, the IRGC, in light of the necessary tasks it had to carry out during the war, started designing and manufacturing drones. These were researched and produced by domestic experts. In general, the missions these kinds of planes carry out are training missions: the training of pilots, defense training, training for operating radars based in military organs, reconnaissance and combat missions, and target missions. These are the missions that drones carry out. On the whole, the main parts of plane are made of fiberglass, which conceals the plane from radar and from combat forces, and enables it to carry out its missions well. This plane has placed a needed service at the disposal of military forces, notably the IRGC during the war, for about 6 years. From now on, the building of these kinds of planes and their extensive use in the field of defense, God willing, will have priority in the Guards' program. [passage omitted]

We expect the leaders of the country to place greater value on these industries, especially as its uses will be military too and it plays a very effective role in the defense of the country and our Islamic homeland.

Editorial Views Economic Relations With West

NC2609145089 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Trade Fair an Opportunity for Eco-Technical Cooperation"]

[Text] This year's just opened 15th International Trade Fair being held in Tehran should provide a good opportunity for diplomats to evaluate and review the future economic and technical progress and potential between their countries and Iran. A number of top economic officials from the various countries, particularly from France, West Germany and Italy are likely to attend on their National Days at the fair grounds.

Relations with European countries have been [as published] for various reasons come to be strained in recent years and the cooling off has tended to affect both economic activity and create a changed diplomatic ambience. Nevertheless the theoreticians and strategists of the Islamic revolution will no doubt be able as we proceed to define for these European countries the aims and strategies on how economic and political courses will be directed in future. These strategies, it is believed, will take into account national interests and goals and should help to guide these foreign nations on the policies they can adopt in relation to Iran.

However, Europe in its turn should not ignore in their relations with Iran the inalienable principles of the revolution and foreign policy stances stemming from this. Iran will be alert and refuse to be perverted in any way by alien ideas and influences that any outside power may try to introduce along with, or in the guise of trade.

One thing that Iran will be on its guard against is the possibility of giving occasion for world media to portray the country as having succumbed to foreign influences again and thus create an image that will be distasteful to those countries of the world that do not favor a kowtowing to any kind of political and economic dominance. Our political and economic strategies can always be measured and adjusted against the responses of these European countries, whether they blow hot or cold. But as for Britain, Iran can never come to terms with this country unless they are willing to be more pliant and give an ear to the requests of the Majlis, or Islamic Consultative Assembly.

As for the others we see no barriers that can [as published] be overcome. With a total European population of 350 million and advanced technology they can usefully be of advantage to Iran, which of course can retain its identity whether dealing politically or economically. So it is our hope that Europe will look at things reciprocally as advantageous and deal with Iran away from the two extremities of superpower politics.

Official on Mining Borders Against Drug Smuggling

PM2609144089 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Sep 89 p 19

[Text] The border region from the first to the 46th demarcation line in Sistan va Baluchestan Province will be mined against narcotic smuggling. From 7 October 1989 this region which is 110 km long, will be guarded by security forces and will be out of bounds.

Zahedi, the official in charge of political and security matters at the provincial governor general's office, told our reporter: This is in accordance with a directive from the headquarters of the fight against narcotics. This area starts at the three borders between Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran and ends at the Afghan border near Zahak Zabol. It reached some 5 km into our country, extending to the border, and has been created in coordination with the judicial authorities. It has been clearly marked. [passage illegible]

He added: Afghans who wish to cross the Qarqaruk border region must use the road that has been designated for this purpose.

The deputy governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan Province in charge of political and security matters then talked about the people who at present engage in cross-border trade, and said: If the local trade plan for the Mirjaveh border region is put into effect, many of these peoples' problems will be solved, as well as the issues of that particular border. He added: According to this plan, the people who live on the border have been identified and will receive permission to carry certain specified goods. Of course, this plan needs a law and it is hoped that officials will pay attention to this issue.

KEYHAN on Changes in Nonaligned Movement

PM2609164289 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 9 Sep 89 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "The Change in the Nonaligned Movement and Our Duty"]

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement in its recent heads of state summit made a basic and fundamental decision. The Yugoslav president, who will be the president of the organization for the next 4 years, announced at the start of the conference that instead of "confrontation" with the two blocs, one must adopt a policy of "dialogue" and compromise.

Of course, the movement has for years now deviated from its real purpose and has become weak in the face of the superpowers. It has not been much help for the masses. Now however, it was decided to eliminate even slogans against oppressors.

The roots of this change can be found as part of the general trend toward getting rid of tensions and ending regional conflicts. To explain the background to this would take a much longer article, but one thing that can be said is that this change will definitely not be in the interest of the people.

The pursuit of such a trend on the part of the Soviet Union can be said to contain some elements of realism and goodwill, but in the case of the other party involved, the United States, there are numerous reasons and much evidence to prove a lack of goodwill and of the United States' using its control for its own interests. It is not yet clear, of course, what provisions the Russians have made so that the results of their reform programs will not go directly into the pockets of the Westerners and Americans.

In the current era, the United States has reached a correct analysis of the world's political situation with regard to its peoples. It has found out that it must quickly end regional conflicts, which it had always supported, because the day has come when various peoples, especially the Muslims, have become more aware, and this trend is expanding. It once was in the interest of oppressive and aggressive powers to engage in direct military or indirect intervention in regional conflicts, but today it is better for them to end these clashes and for the aggressive powers to prepare themselves to confront the awakening of the peoples of these areas. The West and the United States would rather such conflicts took on the shape of cultural, propaganda, and news-oriented onslaughts; in another words, they would rather that they be psychological, so that the peoples would not be further provoked. It is natural, of course, that if these methods do not work, they would start to think of military options.

One of the reasons why the West and the United States want to use the current method of reducing tensions is because they have a powerful economic weapon in their hands, which grows day by day. This powerful weapon has enabled them to go to war with the people, with the least number of casualties and the least amount of tension, and to loot their wealth. They would much rather follow this path with the least noise and with the least number of clashes. They would much rather avoid any type of provocative action that would cause the peoples to explode.

This is the general situation that the United States and the West have come to understand from the world today. Now, do we, as Third World nations, have to agree with this analysis, or do we have to engage in confrontations with the aggressive powers with all our might? With what intention has the Nonaligned Movement made such a

change? Does this not indicate a deep and widespread infiltration into the movement by the United States?

Whatever the intentions of the Nonaligned Movement, it is the duty of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a source for all revolutionary movements, to increase confrontations with the West and the United States and to support all movements and actions which are aimed at weakening and destroying the control of the aggressive powers.

KEYHAN Urges Reconsideration of Foreign Policy

PM2609164089 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Sep 89 pp 18, 20

[Unattributed commentary: "A Lesson Our Diplomacy Should Learn From the Sudan Experience"]

[Text] Several months after the coup in Sudan, the regime of General Ahmad al-Bashir recalled its ambassador from Tehran, an act that was purely for show and premeditated, by relying on useless and false excuses. To justify their action the officials at the Ministry of Information of the new Sudanese regime drew attention to a commentary on Iranian television on the Sudanese situation and called this interference in their internal affairs. They said the recalling of the Sudanese ambassador was a reaction to this commentary.

It is clear that this excuse, more than anything else, points to a clear program. In reality, the new regime in Sudan, following the initial unsettled phase, had reached some degree of stability and was waiting for the right time to drag down the relations between the two countries to their present state. So the real discussion must be on the actions that instigated this incident.

The excuse given is so weak that it requires no other explanation. The excuse shows the new regime in Sudan was in such a hurry to carry out its policy of cutting ties with the Islamic Republic to show its hostility that it could not wait a moment longer to find a better excuse. On the other hand, the spirit of this hurried action and the unwise reaction must have been on the minds of those ruling Sudan because it speaks of the level of dedication this regime has to a policy of hostility toward the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On the political level this action can be considered a meaningful one to grab the attention of the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the United States. These countries coordinate their regional policies regarding their relations with Iran. The military regime in Sudan has from the start clearly shown its dependence on and contact with the mentioned regimes. These countries were among the first to recognize the new Sudanese regime. Following the coup, most of the military regime's activity has been focused on establishing contacts with these countries, to attract their attention. These nations and others with similar policies have been repeatedly visited by envoys of the Sudanese leader since the coup.

The recent U.S. move to renew military aid to Sudan and the desire shown by the Sudanese Government to join the Arab Cooperation Council, along with Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, and North Yemen, leave no doubt as to the nature of the new Sudanese regime and its political line. Based on this and despite the coordination of the recent action of the Sudanese Government with this regime's general policies after the coup, one can analyze the action within the framework of the two recent developments.

In reality, the Sudanese Government thought it was its duty to move its policy in a direction that would attract more and more political, economic, and military help from countries such as Iraq and the United States by giving a positive response to their pre-conditions. Clearly, in the many trips made by the Sudanese leader's envoys to this region, especially Iraq, the amount of aid available to Sudan was linked to that regime's relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The recent trip of General Ahmad al-Bashir to Baghdad, which was made right after the recall of his ambassador to Tehran, shows clearly that this was a special gift for the rulers of Baghdad and that more than anything else, Al-Bashir wanted the support of the Ba'thist regime in Iraq.

In the midst of all this, the policies of the Iranian Foreign Ministry show a degree of uncertainty with regard to recent developments. While the true nature of the Sudanese regime was quite clear from the start, the Foreign Ministry unwisely recognized the military regime in that country. Such actions, which even in the best of times could not have meant much for the interests of the Islamic Republic, indicated serious losses for the Islamic Republic right from the beginning.

It is one of the definite and announced policies of the Islamic Republic to support Muslim countries and neutral forces in the world. So does the rapid abandonment of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the quick acceptance of Al-Bashir mean?

We did not even offer a token protest against the coup or the slightest support for Al-Mahdi, and we underscored the quiet that surrounded the event. Without a doubt, if there was been one warning signal to us, it was the universal silence which indicated approval by the world for the coup in Sudan.

It is true that the Islamic line is unique and independent of various blocs in the political world. If the Islamic Republic, which is the only supporter of this line in the world, cannot defend Islamic movements or those which are inclined toward Islam, it must be admitted that all our investment has been based on contradictory assumptions.

We openly accept pressure from aggressors, especially the United States and their regional lackeys, because of our support for Islamic and independent forces, and we have undertaken expensive investments in this area. In this recent incident however, we did not move in a direction to help Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. Even at the last

minute, we quietly followed everyone else without showing any anger or sorrow; we participated in the funeral of the Al-Mahdi government.

Al-Mahdi had from the start clearly invested in a close relationship with the Islamic Republic. Despite all pressures, he never agreed to change his policy in order to attract countries, such as those reactionaries, Iraq and the United States. One of the main reasons for the coup was the displeasure of influential regimes over this policy.

At best, this kind of unwise policymaking, which is far below the dignity of the Islamic Republic, could be attributed to a lack of information and intelligence and a breakdown in these systems.

From another point of view, this problem can be seen within the framework of poor analysis. In reality, reliance on secret information, even if it comes from the best possible sources and even if it very reliable, is the greatest of risks when this secret information clearly contradicts what is common knowledge. While from the beginning of the coup there were certain countries which quickly accepted the coup and strengthened it, there were logical moves here to reject the clear meaning of such moves. Any reaction that differs from these clear indications can only be seen within the framework of intelligence and information. How can one presume that a regime will act in a completely contradictory way to its nature in the future?

It seems that those who were waiting for contradictory actions in the Al-Bashir government, presumed that all countries including the United States had the wrong impression of the new regime in Sudan. For this reason one must accept the fact that the announced policy from the Foreign Ministry was in effect a shortcoming in the coordinated policy of the Islamic Republic. This means that despite the money spent to strengthen and create Islamic and independent movements, we have not been able to strengthen and support a semi- popular movement because of confusion or else a lack of firm belief in stated principles. All this, while the Iraqi regime had a clear program and adequate investment to weaken the Al-Mahdi regime and to create chaos in his policies. Despite repeated requests from Al-Mahdi we ignored him and did not give him a timely response up until we were faced with the Al-Bashir coup; even after that we did not move in the right direction.

In any case, it is hoped that General al-Bashir's action, which should have been preempted by a similar action from our side, will force us to seriously reconsider some of our policies.

Nepal & Bhutan

Bangladesh Prime Minister Begins Visit 25 Sep

Meets With Prime Minister

BK2609002089 Hong Kong AFP in English 2136 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Kathmandu, Sept 25 (AFP)—The prime minister of Bangladesh began a five-day official visit here Monday and shortly after arrival spoke for nearly two hours with Nepal's Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha, officials here said.

The discussion between Bangladesh's Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed and Mr Shrestha lasted an hour and three-quarters.

The two premiers held private discussions before being joined by other officials, the sources said.

Mr Ahmed told reporters afterward that the talk was held in a "very friendly and cordial" atmosphere and was "very fruitful."

A Bangladesh diplomatic source said various matters were touched upon, chiefly bilateral relations, but also regional issues of mutual concern such as Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

Asked if Bangladesh was prepared to host the fifth South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit, Mr Ahmed said: "Bangladesh had the honour to intiate the idea of regional cooperation and if Bangladesh has to play any role, she will."

Several high-ranking Foreign Ministry and Trade Ministry officials were present at the talks, sources said.

Mr Ahmed was scheduled to have audience with King Birendra on Tuesday, when he will deliver a personal message from Bangladesh's President H.M. Ershad. Mr Ahmed and his wife would also be given a reception at a civic reception in Kathmandu, officials said.

Applauds Relations

BK2609161589 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed, now in Kathmandu, has expressed his confidence that his visit will contribute to further strengthening of existing f :endly and bilateral relations between the two countries. He was addressing a civic reception accorded to him by Kathmandu Nagar Panchayat [city council] today. The prime minister said that friendly relations and interaction between our peoples and (?countries) date back to many centuries. The prime minister said the creation of SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] has added yet another dimension to our relationship. It has given us a common regional identity.

Meets With King Birendra

BK2709004289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0016 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Kathmadu, Sept 26 (AFP)—Nepal's King Birendra met here Tuesday with visiting Bangladesh Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed at the Narayan Hity Royal Palace, officials said.

They said Nepal's Queen Aishwarya and Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha were present, along with Mrs Ahmed.

A diplomatic source said that the king and Mr Ahmed discussed the future of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, as well as the situations in Sri Lanka and Afghanistan, among other topics of mutual concern.

Earlier, Mr Ahmed and his wife attended a wreath-laying ceremony and visited Hanuman Dhoka, the 15th century palace of the shah rulers, and the 12th century township of Bhaktapur near Kathmandu's outskirts.

Kathmandu's mayor, Sharda Prasad Bhattarai, hosted a reception for Mr Ahmed, where the minister said that Bangladesh supported Nepal in both its adversity and prosperity.

He also stressed the importance of closer ties.

"Our problems are similar, our goals are same and our aspirations and hopes have so much in common. Today, we remain friends and neighbours similarly engaged in a gigantic task, to overcome the problems of poverty and underdevelopment," he said.

Referring to the difficulties the Nepalese have faced during India's six-month blockade of Nepal's border transit points, Mr Bhattarai expressed his gratitude for Bangladesh's "valued cooperation when Nepal had to face the scarcity of petroleum products and go through hardship."

India and Nepal have been locked in a dispute since the expiry of bilateral trade and transit treaties in March. India has closed almost all of the border routes from its territory into the landlocked Himalayan kingdom, causing shortages there of fuel and other basic goods.

Pakistan

Foreign Minister Attending UN Assembly Session

Leaves for New York 22 Sep

BK2209152889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left Islamabad for New York today to attend the UN General Assembly session. Radio Pakistan's correspondent says that the foreign minister is scheduled to meet with several foreign ministers, including U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. He will also represent Pakistan at the meetings of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement at the UN headquarters.

Meets Counterparts at UN

BK2709083889 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Japan has renewed its invitation to Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto to pay an official visit to Japan. The invitation was conveyed by the Japanese foreign minister, Mr Nakayama, during his meeting with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in New York yesterday. The two foreign ministers also discussed the situation in Afghanistan and the region, as well as measures to expand economic collaboration between the two countries.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan also discussed the regional situation with the Iranian foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr Anisul Islam Mahmud, and the special adviser to the Sri Lankan president.

The foreign minister during his meetings with the chief delegates of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka stressed the need to hold the delayed meeting of SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] foreign ministers in Islamabad in November in preparation for the summit.

Minister Affirms Support for Afghan Rebel Regime

BK2409161589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] The information minister of the Afghan interim government, Dr Najibullah [as heard], met with the minister of state for information and broadcasting, Ahmad Saeed Awan, in Islamabad today. Mr Ahmad Saeed Awan assured the information minister of the Afghan interim government of Pakistan's continued support for Afghanistan's stand and for the struggle of the Afghan mujahidin. The information minister of the Afghan interim government paid tributes to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto for supporting the stand of Afghanistan.

Ouster of Najibullah Necessary for Afghan Peace

BK2709054789 Lahore JANG in Urdu 19 Sep 89 p 3

[Editorial: "The Primary Condition for Establishing Peace in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has said that the dissolution of the Najibullah regime is necessary for the establishment of peace in Afghanistan, because the Afghan people believe that the Najibullah government is responsible for the widespread destruction in that country. In an interview with a Soviet news agency, the prime minister has urged the Soviet Union to convince the Najibullah government to relinquish power in favor of a truly representative and broad-based people's government. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has clearly explained this on a number of earlier occasions, as well as that because the Afghan people consider the puppet regime in Kabul responsible for the unjustifiable murder

of hundreds of thousand of innocent Afghan people, they are not prepared, at any cost, to accept the present regime. Therefore, no peace can be expected in Afghanistan until the present regime is relieved of power. Moreover, it is no longer a secret that the Najibullah regime, apart from making frantic efforts to attract the Afghan people and the resistance leaders by its national reconciliation moves, has also used other gimmicks to encourage the mujahidin to abandon their struggle. But neither the Afghan people nor the mujahidin have agreed to support it. Therefore, it has been proved that the Afghan people will never be ready to accept the puppet regime of Kabul.

The Soviet Union brought in 120,000 of its troops to Afghanistan and provided billions of dollar worth of weapons and other military hardware daily to the Kabul regime. But what it realized is that none of these efforts has succeeded in strengthening the Kabul regime's grip. More than 2 million Afghans have either been killed, wounded or disabled in the bid to subjugate the Afghan people by means of force. The entire country has been turned into a heap of ashes. Groves and farmlands have been reduced to ruins. More than 5 million Afghan men, women and children have been forced to leave their homes and live as refugees in other countries for the last 10 years. Afghan mujahidin have, meanwhile, formulated an interim government through a broad-based assembly, and its departments are supposed to be shifted inside the country very soon. On the war front, the Najibullah regime is constantly facing defeats despite massive Soviet assistance. Therefore, it should not be difficult to understand at all that the puppet regime of Kabul will never have the stability nor will it secure the approval of the Afghan people in spite of 10 years of external interference and assistance.

Under the circumstances, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's analysis that the abolition of the Najibullah government in Afghanistan is a prerequisite seems to be very correct and extremely realistic. The Soviet Union should urge the Najibullah administration to relinquish power in the interest of a broader regional peace and stability and pave the way for a truly representative government of the Afghan people. In view of the first-hand experience during the past 10 years and the changing global situation, we believe that the Soviet Union should not hesitate to implement the Pakistani prime minister's suggestion, and as we have stated on a number of occasions, it should not deprive itself of the friendship and confidence of the entire Afghan community for the sake of a handful of unpopular individuals.

Bhutto October Visit to Bangladesh Confirmed

BK2609120789 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] It has been officially announced in Islamabad that the prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, will pay a 3-day visit to Bangladesh from the 1st of next month. The visit is in response to an invitation by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh. The prime minister will be accompanied by a high-level delegation.

USSR To Assist in Modernization of Steel Mill

BK2409124889 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] The Soviet Union is to provide a concessionary credit of $100 million to Pakistan for the expansion of Pakistan Steels, whose production capacity will be raised to 3 million tons per annum. Official sources told APP in Islamabad today that the Soviet Union will also provide drawings and designs of spare parts used in Pakistan Steels for the manufacture in Pakistan. The loan agreement is expected to be signed early next month during the visit to Moscow of the minister of state for production, Raja Shahid Zafar.

50 Students Arrested; Protests Banned in Lahore

BK2709101889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, Sept 27 (AFP)—Police arrested more than 50 students here in the past 24 hours for "heinous crimes" while city authorities imposed a one-month ban on student demonstrations, official sources said Wednesday [27 September].

They said police would soon raid campus dormitories to arrest student activists who have stashed weapons in Lahore, Pakistan's second city and capital of eastern Punjab Province.

The arrests followed recent violent clashes between rival students groups. Most of those arrested belong to the right-wing Muslim Students Federation and the fundamentalist Islami Jamiat-i-Tulaba.

Both are vital components of the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI) which administers the Punjab government and is led by Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif, head of the IJI and political rival of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Lahore's civil administration commissioner Shahid Rafi told a news conference that the arrested students were involved in "heinous crimes," including armed robbery and murder.

"Most of the student leaders are former students who have occupied college and university hostels and turned them into arms dens," he said, adding: "We have information about the stockpiling of arms."

He said that police would raid the hostels to "arrest the scoundrels."

The government had also decided to ban processions within Lahore's city limits for one month because the demonstrations had become "a great nuisance for the general public," the commissioner said.

In the past two months, 78 processions had taken place of which 61 were staged in the city centre, disrupting normal activity, he said.

The commissioner said he had received approval for the raids from Mr. Sharif. "The chief minister has given us a free hand," he said, adding that the arrests and raids were not politically motivated.

The administration would take strict action against offenders of the ban, he said. Those involved in crimes or possessing illegal weapons would be tried on a day-to-day basis, the commissioner said.

Fighter Plane Crashes Near Peshawar; 1 Killed

BK2609132089 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] A press release issued by the ISPR [Interservice Public Relations] says that a PAF [Pakistan Air Force] fighter aircraft developed a technical problem on a routine training mission near Peshawar today and crashed. While the pilot was trying to land the aircraft, it caught fire and the pilot had to eject. In the ensuing crash, two persons were injured on the ground, while a child was killed. An inquiry has been ordered into the accident.

Sri Lanka

Committee Formed To Monitor 27 Sep Cease-Fire

BK2309084889 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0755 GMT 23 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 23 Sep (LANKAPUVATH)—A press release issued by the Presidential Secretariat states that in pursuance of the call to all armed militant groups to desist from acts of violence and sabotage and for the security forces to suspend countersubversive military operations for 72 hours commencing at 0600 hours [0030 GMT] on Wednesday, the 27th of September 1989, in the first instance, it has been decided to appoint a monitoring committee to monitor the observance of same.

Accordingly, His Excellency, the president has appointed a monitoring committee consisting of Mr R.S. Wanasundera—chairman, retired judge of the Supreme Court; Mr S.S. Wijesinghe—member, parliamentary commissioner for administration; and Mr Jaya Pathirana—member, retired judge of the Supreme Court.

Rules for Cease-Fire Monitoring Committee Listed

BK2509110389 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1026 GMT 25 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 25 Sep (LANKAPUVATH)—The Sri Lankan Government announced the terms of reference of the monitoring committee appointed to monitor suspension of acts of violence and sabotage and countersubversive military operations.

A news release issued by the Presidential Secretariat states that it has been decided by the government that the terms of reference of the monitoring committee that has been appointed to monitor suspension of acts of violence and sabotage and countersubversive military operations will be as follows:

(1) To observe, whether during the period of 72 hours commencing 0600 hours [0030 GMT] on the 27th of September 1989, and during such further period to which the aforesaid period shall be extended, any member of:

(a). The security forces conducts any operations otherwise than

i). To prevent an imminent breach of the peace,

ii). In the defence of person or property,

iii). To disarm any person carrying firearms, grenades, explosives or other offensive weapons, without lawful authority,

(b). Any armed militant group engages in any act of violence or sabotage,

(2) Where the monitoring committee is satisfied after such inquiry as it may deem necessary, that any person or group has been responsible for any act of violence or sabotage or that any member of the security forces has conducted any operation in breach of the suspension as aforesaid, the monitoring committee shall report to his excellency the president without delay:

a). Of such violations,

b). Immediate consequential action, if any, taken by any person to counter any such violations, and

c). The recommendations of the committee, if any, of remedial measures necessary to prevent a recurrence of such violations.

JVP Rebels Asked To Surrender During Truce

BK2509141489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Colombo, Sept 25 (AFP)—Security forces Monday [25 September] asked anti-government militants to surrender with or without weapons during a three-day truce beginning Wednesday, as 13 people died in violence across Sri Lanka.

A government statement said troops and police would suspend cordon and search operations and raids and reduce to a minimum road blocks and check points during the unilateral truce.

In a leaflet to be distributed countrywide Tuesday, the military urged militants to give up violence and surrender to the nearest civil administrators' office.

The leaflet, which is expected to be airdropped in remote parts of the country, said those surrendering with weapons will be given cash rewards up to 20,000 rupees (500 dollars).

Military officials said police would, however, continue to maintain law and order during the three-day break in anti-rebel operations and would be assisted by troops where necessary.

"They reserve the right of self defence, but will not go on offensive operations," an official said, adding he was hopeful that Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) activists would respond to the offer.

The government leaflet written in Sinhalese, the language spoken by the majority community, said it was a "futile attempt" to fight security forces and said many lives have been lost and more wounded in a senseless struggle.

The move came as at least 13 people were killed in continuing political violence across Sri Lanka and as suspected JVP rebels kept up attacks on state-owned property, military officials said.

JVP gunmen shot dead two people in southern Matara District overnight Sunday, officials said. They said 11 more, including a suspected JVP activist, died in separate incidents across the country since Sunday.

Officials said dozens of sub post offices, agricultural facilities and state-owned vehicles had been torched in several provinces over the weekend as part of a rebel campaign to weaken the economy.

Security forces carried out cordon and search operations against the JVP over the weekend and 46 suspects were arrested since Sunday, officials said.

The unilateral ceasefire which goes into effect at 0600 (0030 GMT) on Wednesday is aimed at ending political strife in the island republic.

There has been no response yet from the rebels to the truce offer.

Meanwhile a ceasefire between the dominant Tamil guerrilla group and Indian troops in northeastern Sri Lanka appeared to be holding, officials here said.

Military officials said a goods train had been fired upon in northeastern Trincomalee region on Sunday, but there had been no casualties. "Apart from this, there had been no ceasefire violations," a militay spokesman here said.

However, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and Indian troops have complained against each other about minor violations of the truce that went into effect on September 20.

India has more than 41,000 troops deployed in the island's Tamil-populated northeast under a July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka peace pact which sought to end a bloody Tamil separatist campaign led by the LTTE.

Both the LTTE and the JVP are opposed, for different reasons, to the peace pact which brought the foreign army into the country.

Beginning of Cease-Fire With JVP Reported

BK2709052889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Colombo, Sept 27 (AFP)—A three-day unilateral ceasefire with anti-government militants aimed at ending political bloodletting in Sri Lanka got underway Wednesday, officials here said.

Security forces were ordered to suspend cordon and search operations against the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) at 0600 (0030 GMT) and reduce checkpoints, roadblocks and mobile patrols.

Residents here and in the suburbs said that fewer soldiers were seen on the road. There were no immediate reports from the provinces.

The latest ceasefire, which the government says it will extend depending on the response of the militants, was declared in response to opposition calls to halt offensive operations in a bid to restore peace in the strife-torn nation.

Two previous ceasefires declared by the government ended with marginal results. On October 20 last year and April 12 this year, the government announced week-long ceasefires and asked rebels to surrender.

In April, less than 200 people surrendered, mostly military deserters taking advantage of the amnesty offered. During the same period over 100 died in political violence related to Sinhalese and Tamil rebels.

However, officials have expressed more optimism about the latest peace offer, which comes after considerable military pressure on the militants.

The state-owned DAILY NEWS and Sinhalese language DINAMINA newspapers said Wednesday the ceasefire was a time for healing and an olive branch to militants to give up violence.

"Already, reckless killing has run a long course without offering relief to anyone—the militants, their parents, or the country," the DAILY NEWS said, adding that the "door to peace has been opened wide to them (rebels). It is an opportunity the rebels must seize." The DINAMINA carried a similar editorial and banner headlines expressing the hope of employees at the newspaper publishing company that "Let the bloodshed end, may peace be accepted."

According to official figures, some 911 people, including 46 security personnel, have died in violence during the month ending September 16.

In the island's northeast, Indian troops and the dominant Tamil guerrilla group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) are observing a ceasefire since September 20.

Both sides have accused each other of violating the truce.

India announced the ceasefire in line with a joint statement by New Delhi and Colombo on the withdrawal of the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) from Sri Lanka by the end of the year.

The IPKF was deployed under a July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord which sought to end a bloody Tamil separatist campaign led by the LTTE.

Both the LTTE and the JVP are opposed, for different reasons, to the peace pact.

Situation 'Quiet' as Cease-Fire Takes Effect

BK2709105489 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1032 GMT 27 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 27 (LANKAPUVATH)—With the security forces suspending countersubversion operations in Sri Lanka for 72 hours, commencing 0600 hours (local time) today, the situation was reported quiet throughout the country, but for two isolated incidents this morning. The Joint Operations Command (JOC) told LANKAPUVATH that one national auxiliary force soldier was killed and two others wounded when an armed gang attacked a vehicle in which provincial councillor Jayasinghe Bandara was travelling in, at Badalkumbura in the Uva Province district of Monaragala. The incident occurred between 0630 hours and 0700 hours (local time). In the second incident reported this morning, five buses were burnt in the Northwestern Province district of Kurunegala. No incidents have been reported since.

EPRLF Says LTTE Violating 20 Sep Cease-Fire

BK2409092089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 24 (AFP)—A key Sri Lankan Tamil party has accused the island's dominant Tamil guerrilla group of violating a cease-fire with Indian troops which went into effect four days ago, newspapers here reported Sunday [24 September].

The Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) accused the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) of shooting dead two civilians and of taking advantage of the indefinite truce to regroup and rearm.

The EPRLF, which administers Sri Lanka's Tamil-majority northeast, said in a statement that LTTE cadres killed Vallipuram Phillip and Rajani Diranagama in the northern Jaffna Peninsula Thursday, a day after the cease-fire began.

Dr. Diranagama was a professor at Jaffna University and a human rights activist who had "consistently exposed atrocities allegedly perpetrated by the LTTE," said the statement, issued in India's southern city of Madras.

But the LTTE, in a statement issued from London Saturday, blamed the EPRLF for Dr. Diranagama's death and credited her with exposing "atrocities committed by the Indian Army" deployed in Sri Lanka's northeast under a 1987 accord.

India's 41,000 troops in Sri Lanka's Northeastern Province are slated to withdraw by December 31. The soldiers have been observing a cease-fire since early Wednesday under an agreement signed between New Delhi and Colombo. The cease-fire came 23 months after the troops launched a campaign against the LTTE, which repudiated a 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka accord that sought to end Tamil separatism.

The EPRLF statement charged that the LTTE was regrouping and "rectifying their supply lines" in its known Jaffna strongholds of Vadamaratchi and Chavakacheri. LTTE cadres were also going around with arms, it added.

"These incidents vindicate the EPRLF's contention that the LTTE is not sincere in renouncing violence and entering the democratic process," newspapers quoted the EPRLF as saying.

The EPRLF allegation followed charges by the LTTE that the Indian Army was violating the cease-fire by setting up new camps, arresting civilians suspected to be linked to the Tigers, and firing at villages.

More than 1,000 Indian soldiers and hundreds of suspected guerrillas and civilians have died since fighting erupted between the LTTE and the Indian Army in October 1987.

IPKF Accuses LTTE of Violating Cease-Fire

BK2509164489 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] The LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] today fired upon IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] troops in Jaffna peninsula, violating the ground rules [of the cease-fire]. The IPKF had to return the fire in self-defense.

An IPKF press release said three militants—Nataraja, Selva Kumar, and Devendra—were killed in the incident. Anton, an LTTE supporter and a postal employee, was also shot dead in the fire. Three rifle grenades, one hand grenade, several posters, and a cyanide capsule were recovered from bodies.

The EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolution Liberation Front] has alleged that a party member's relative was killed in Batticaloa District by the LTTE. A press release issued by the EPRLF also alleges that some family members of its party cadres in Vavuniya District have been set out of the place, possibly by LTTE gunmen.

Meanwhile, in south Sri Lanka, 13 more people have been killed in fresh incidents of violence. Details are not immediately available. Reports of attacks by the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] on state-owned property have also come in from Sri Lanka.

TELO Leader Willing To Share Power With LTTE

BK2509112489 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization [TELO] is now willing to join hands with their former antagonist—the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE]—in a power-sharing basis in the Northeastern Province. Mr Srikant said that it is imperative that the LTTE be brought into the Northeast administrative process so that a void would not exist. He added that as a responsible political party TELO would join any attempt to restore peace and order not only to the Northeastern region but in the entire country. The All-Party Conference [APC] should be used as a forum to make a collective search for a permanent solution to the grave crisis facing the country today.

Mr Srikant explained that for the APC to be a complete success, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [JVP] should participate. It is of utmost importance that the JVP should be brought into the mainstream of democratic politics. The government should convince the JVP that its intentions are genuine. If all parties forget petty political differences and affiliation, then a solution to the current crisis would not be difficult to find.

The TELO political adviser points out the people took to arms and revolted when grievances, disparities, and injustices existed. After the last ethnic violence, the JVP was unreasonably proscribed. That move drove them on the ground and alienated them from the political and electoral process.

Mr Srikant said that the participation of all political parties and groups at the APC is a very good and positive sign. It was an encouraging beginning. No time should be lost to initiate dialogue with the JVP.

A TELO delegation led by General Secretary S. Selvam is scheduled to meet President R. Premadasa for informal consultation on 28 September. TELO is represented in parliament and is one of the Tamil political groups taking part in all party conference.

Premadasa Vows To Preserve Sovereignty

BK2309114889 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] President Premadasa has said that his government is pledged to seek three broad objectives. The first, to restore peace through consultation, compromise, and consensus; the second, to enforce discipline through the strict appliance of the rule of the law, restoration of moral values, and the introduction of codes of conduct; and third, to alleviate poverty through a program of restructuring the political, economic, social, and administrative systems. The president was delivering the address at the eighth convocation of the Bandaranaike Center for International Studies [BCIS] at the BMICH [Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall] yesterday.

Mr Premadasa said: We welcome encouragement, assistance, and support from abroad, but will never compromise our sovereignty or sell our independence to anyone. However far, however close, or however powerful any nation may be, it has no right to aspire to control other nations. It has no right to dictate our policies or maintain an unwelcome presence on our soil. The blood of Sri Lankans—past and present—has not been shed to allow subordination of our country.

Mr Premadasa said this is a bipartisan view in Sri Lankan politics. Mrs Bandaranaike herself, delivering the Felix Dias lecture in 1987, had said that there will be no benefit to the states of the Indian Ocean if the withdrawal of great international powers were merely to be an opening for exercise of hegemony by a regional power over its neighbors. We ourselves, she said, are facing the dangers of regional hegemony. The president pointed out that these were the sentiments all patriotic Sri Lankans can share. That is why, Mr Premadasa emphasized, we have been working so hard to obtain the withdrawal of the Indian Peacekeeping Force from Sri Lanka. We have succeeded in principle. We cannot rest until we have succeeded fully.

Mr Premadasa said that in many ways our past is a beacon to the future. We have faced many challenges to our sovereignty. Dozens of invasions have taken place. In fact, we may very well be one of the most invaded nations in history. We have been occupied for long periods. Yet, the spirit of our people and the essence of our culture have survived.

The president noted that much of the future will depend on the way we conduct our foreign policy. My government wants friendship with all. We have hostility to none. We believe in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. We do not favor one bloc over another. He said that everyone who graduates from this institution knows a basic truth about international relations. It is that power is never constant. Great powers rise and they fall. This is inevitable. We see it in the world today. When powers fall, it is not strength that matters. What is important then is the goodwill that a

nation enjoys. The president stressed that this was what we in Sri Lanka must develop and cherish. He said that until recently, the study of international relations was not recognized as a separate discipline in Sri Lanka. He said he found the BCIS has pioneered a more modern approach. International relations, he added, as a separate field of study, as a distinct discipline of its own, is now becoming more widespread in our higher educational system.

Present at the convocation ceremony was the leader of the opposition and the president of the board of the control of the BCIS, Mrs Srimavo Bandaranaike; the minister of higher education, A.C.S. Hameed; and State Minister for Foreign Affairs John Amaratunga. The vote of thanks was delivered by A.M. Aryaratna, who was selected as the best student of the course.

President Meets Liberal Party Delegation

BK2209111389 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1001 GMT 22 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 22 (LANKAPUVATH)—Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa held the third round of discussions under the All-Party Conference (APC) yesterday when he met a delegation of the Liberal Party led by Dr Chanaka Amaratunge.

A news release issued by the Presidential Secretariat yesterday states "His Excellency President R. Premadasa had the third round of consultations under the All-Party Conference this afternoon. He met the delegation of the Liberal Party led by Dr Chanaka Amaratunge. The Hon A.C.S. Hameed, minister of higher education, science and technology, was associated with his excellency the president at the discussions. The delegation of the Liberal Party comprised Dr Chanaka Amaratunga, Dr Rajiva Wijesinghe, Dr P. Saravanamuttu, Mr Rohan Edirisinghe, Mr Gamini Gunaratne and Mr Alexander Weeraratne. Mr T. Premaraj and Mr C.T. Rasaratnam of the Ceylon Workers Congress, Mr Ashraff Aziz of Democratic Workers Congress, Mr M.M. Abdul Kalam, Mr I.M. Ilyas and Mr M.J.A. Saheed of Sri Lanka Muslim Congress, Mr N. Sri Kantha and Mr M.K. Sivajee Lingam of Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), Mr G.G. Ponnambalam (Jr), and Mr. V.C . Motilal Nehru of All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Mr Ariyawansa Pathiraja of Sri Lanka Mahajana Pakshaya, Mr P. Sivapalan and Mr K. Sinnathurai of TULF [Tamil United Liberation Front], Mr P.C.M. Jayah and Mr Ismeth Chouse of All-Ceylon Muslim League, and Mr Uditha Dassanayake and Mr Ariya Bulegoda of Sri Lanka Progressive Front were present as observers.

"Dr Amaratunga said that the present crisis is the direct outcome of the growth of authoritarianism since 1970. There had been far too much power concentrated in the hands of the government, with the result that the mass of people felt themselves alienated. This trend has to be reversed if the crisis is to be resolved and the Liberal Party's proposals have been made with this end in view. Among the proposals made by Dr Amaratunga were the formation of a national government from all the parties in the present parliament, the abolition of the executive presidency, the creation of a bicameral parliament, the adoption of a comprehensive bill of rights, and a federal system of government on the basis of the nine provinces. If the executive presidency is to be abolished this could be done at the end of the term of the present president. He also made a number of proposals for greater freedom in the media."

Minister Says Security Situation Improving 21 Sep

BK2109122989 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1115 GMT 21 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 21 (LANKAPUVATH)—Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of State for Defence Ranjan Wijeratne said effective action was being taken against vigilante killer squads.

He said there had been two incidents where "killer squads" had been encountered travelling in vans without number plates and been killed. They had been confronted with bullets and they were "dissolved". He said the security situation was better than last week.

Mr. Wijeratne said that however, "the subversives having failed all efforts in other fronts, are trying to strangulate us economically. They have burnt several tea and rubber factories, they have threatened superintendents and staff and labour not to work, and I am pleased to tell you that we have taken effective action and most estates that stopped have gone back to work yesterday. Some would return to work today".

The government would take serious note of any management condoning such threats and not offering work to labour who were prepared to work. When labour were prepared to work, trade unions had complained that the management was not giving them work. There were some instances where the management was conniving with the subversives for reasons of personal safety. The same treatment given in other sectors will be given in order to get them back to work.

Mr. Wijeratne said no one in the country should connive with subversives to strangle the economy. It is a clear warning to all.

The foreign minister and minister of state for defence said that rehabilitation of subversives who were in custody, numbering about 4,000, would commence on 1st October in rehabilitation centres. Public officers will look after these youth and help them get back into the mainstream of society.

Associated at today's news briefing with the minister of foreign affairs and minister of state for defence, Ranjan

Wijeratne, were Minister of Industries Ranil Wickramasinghe, Minister of Sports and Youth Affairs Nanda Mathew, Acting Minister of Finance Vincent Perera and Minister of State for Information A.J . Ranasinghe.

Officials participating in the Cabinet news briefing were secretary, Ministry of Defence, General Sepala Attygalle, secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bernard Tilakaratne and secretary, Ministry of State for Defence, General Cyril Ranatunge.

Rebels Attack Police School in South 22 Sep

BK2209141889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1336 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Colombo, Sept 22 (AFP)—Anti-government militants bombed a police training centre in southern Sri Lanka Friday, wounding 18 recruits, as violence elsewhere left at least 24 people dead, officials said.

Activists believed to be from the Sinhalese Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) lobbed two bombs at the police training centre in Matara, 160 kilometers (100 miles) south of here, officials said.

They said one bomb exploded wounding 18 police trainees and the second bomb was defused by the military. Police opened fire after the blast, wounding three people.

Political violence in the country since Thursday left at least 24 people dead, but an Indian-declared ceasefire in the island's Tamil-populated northeast with Tamil guerrillas appeared to be holding, officials said.

Military officials here said there were no reports of violence from the northeast where Indian troops are observing a truce with the dominant Tamil separatist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

However, the LTTE in a statement from its London office said rival Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front killed two civilians on Wednesday after the truce went into effect.

The LTTE also charged that Indian troops continued to round up people in the northeast. Indian officials dismissed similar charges on Thursday.

The ceasefire in line with a bilateral Indo-Sri Lanka agreement on the withdrawal of the 42,000-strong Indian Peacekeeping Force by the end of the year went into effect on Wednesday morning.

"We cannot rest until we have fully succeeded in fact," Mr. Premadasa told students at an institute for international studies here.

Of the 24 killed since Thursday, 16 had been killed by unidentified gunmen and their bodies were found in several parts of the country, military officials said.

Officials said 36 rebel suspects had been detained for screening in operations carried out overnight.

The anti-government JVP is leading a violent campaign to overthrow the government and has been accused of killing more than 4,500 rivals in the past two years.

The government Thursday announced a ceasefire with the JVP for three days from next Wednesday in a bid to end political strife in the island republic. There has been no response yet from the JVP to the truce.

Mr. Premadasa's office Friday named a three-man committee comprising the Sri Lankan parliamentary commissioner for administration and two retired Supreme Court judges to supervise the ceasefire with the JVP.

In 1971 the JVP led a bloody insurrection which was put down with the loss of at least 10,000 lives.

14 Killed; Tea, Rubber Factories Targeted

BK2309165889 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] A leading businessman and 13 other people have been killed in continuing violence in Sri Lanka. A monk, (Nawalagama Bufe Ratnajyoti) was dragged out of his temple at Ella in central Badulla District by unidentified gunmen and shot dead. He was the fourth leading monk to be killed in violence in the last 2 months. Twelve bodies were recovered today in central Kandy District.

Reports of more attacks on economic targets have come in. The targets are tea and rubber factories, which are Sri Lanka's main foreign exchange earner. In the latest attacks, five tea and rubber factories in the Deniyaya area of the southern Matara District have been set on fire. According to the English newspaper, THE ISLAND, at least 200 tons of tea have been burned so far by the subversives in Uva Province alone in recent days. Tea traders are worried that the JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] attacks on tea estates will result in a sharp drop in tea exports this year.

24 Sep Government Communique on Security Situation

BK2409094589 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0850 GMT 24 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sep 24 (LANKAPUVATH)—A government communique issued today states that two unknown persons attempted to enter the residence of Major R. Jayasundera at Kirillapone in Colombo. Security forces on duty opened fire, killing one and arresting the other.

The communique further states that an unknown person shot and killed a prisoner named Bandara who was warded at ward No 16 General Hospital Colombo.

A smoke bomb exploded at the entrance of the medical college and simultaneously an unknown person had taken a .303 rifle from a constable on duty.

A subversive suspect Mervin Jayamanne was shot and killed at Ragama when he tried to escape from police custody. Two constables were injured in the incident, at Gampaha.

In Kalutara, during a cordon and search operation, police recovered from a subversive hideout one SMG [submachine gun], 55 rounds of ammunition, .303 rifles, repeater shot guns, Walter model pistols, galkattas [country-made pistols], hand grenades and cartridges.

Three government buildings were set on fire by the subversives in the Kalutara District.

Subversives had set on fire six government buildings in the Hambantota District.

In Hambantota, security forces arrested 51 subversives at Kahanda Modera, Ranna and Nidlasgawa.

Subversives fired at a security forces mobile patrol injuring a soldier. Security forces returned fire killing two subversives and injuring one. Security forces also recovered 2 shotguns, hand grenades, and an improvised explosive device in Badulla.

In Kandy, subversives set fire to 12 houses in the Werapitiya-Rangala police area.

At Danthure, two suspects were taken into custody with a stolen Honda motorcycle and audio cassettes containing speeches made by Rohana Wijeweera.

During a search operation, security forces recovered from a subversive hideout galkattas, cartridges, gelignite sticks and explosives in Matale.

A subversive was taken into custody with army uniforms, in Nuwara Eliya.

The communique further states that in the North-Central Province during a cordon and search operation security forces recovered from a hideout in Kannatattiya, army uniforms, combat shirts, camouflage T-shirts, web belts and army boots.

In Kurunegala, subversives set fire to the Nagollagama railway station and agriculture centre.

Five 'Hardcore Subversives' Killed

BK2609115089 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0950 GMT 26 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 26 (LANKAPUVATH)—A government communique issued today states that security forces conducting a cordon and search operation at Kuriyawa in the Puttalam District killed five hardcore subversives—Kithsiri, military leader Anamaduwa; Piyadasa, a prison escapee; Mangala, military leader of Wennappuwa; Bandaranilame, the Anamaduwa organizer. The fifth subversive has not been identified. (?Four) of the deceased were wanted by the security forces for subversive activities in the Puttalam District.

Security forces also recovered single-barrel shotguns, double barrel shotguns, galkattas [pistols] and hand grenades from the deceased, the communique states.

It further states that at Matarawaka in the Pannala police area security forces recovered from a subversive hideout 12 bore shotguns, repeater shotguns, revolvers, galkattas, 12 bore cartridges, 16 bore cartridges, cassette recorders, cash rupees 20,000 and subversive literature.

Eight subversives dressed in uniforms similar to that of the Army were fired upon by the security forces while travelling in a van at Keenakele in the Badulla police area. One subversive was killed and others had fled with gunshot injuries.

In subsequent search operations security forces had recovered 1 SLR [self-loading rifle], 2 SLR magazines, .303 rifles, .303 magazines, repeater shotguns, locally-made grenades, 101 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, several rounds of .303 and 5.56 ammunition and also SG [shot gun] cartridges.

The government communique also states that at Yahalabedde in the Haputale police area a security forces mobile patrol was fired on by subversives. Security forces had retaliated and in a subsequent search in the vicinity, had recovered one 7-81 magazine, 4 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, several rounds of 9 mm ammunition and SG cartridges.

During search operations at Panangala and Neluwa in Bandarawela, security forces arrested seven subversives and recovered .303 rifles, cash, machines, axes, sets of Army uniforms and subversive literature.

At Kadawatha in Gampaha District four youths had entered the timber corporation outlet and removed cash rupees 135,104 and a radio communication set.

A subversive was arrested at Waturagama with a revolver and 15 rounds of ammunition in his possession.

In the Galle District, subversives set fire to documents of eight gramasevaka [village volunteer] offices.

At Lunegamvehera, police arrested 55 subversives and [they] are being questioned, the communique states.

It also states that in the Matara District subversives robbed cash from SLTB [Sri Lanka Transport Board] buses.

In Kandy, an armed gang robbed cash and jewelry from the house of M.L. Mohammed Miyam of Goraka Oya and killed him later.

27 Sep Government Communique on Security Situation

BK2709091889 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0818 GMT 27 Sep 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Sept 27 (LANKAPUVATH)—During a cordon and search operation, security forces arrested eighty subversive suspects at Bodhiraja Mawatha in Colombo and handed them over to the Maligawatta police station for further investigations, states a government communique issued today.

The communique further states that at Hokandara during a cordon and search operation security forces recovered twelve-bore shotguns. In Kalutara one subversive surrendered to the Matugama police station. Two sub-post offices were set on fire by subversives.

Southern Province: Matara: In the Kamburupitiya police area security forces detained 644 persons after preliminary interrogations. Twenty-two suspects were detained and the others released. Security forces also recovered shotguns and identity cards. An SLTB [Sri Lanka Transport Board] bus was burnt by subversives at Akuressa and cash robbed from the conductor. One subversive surrendered to the Akuressa security forces detachment.

Uva Province: In Badulla during cordon and search operations security forces arrested two subversives and recovered revolvers, repeater shotguns, shotguns and cartridges.

Kandy: Subversives robbed ticket books from SLTB conductors and also set fire to two government buildings.

Nuwara Eliya: Security forces arrested sixteen suspected subversives and recovered muzzle loading guns and subversive literature.

North Central Province: Subversives set fire to the Sri Lanka Electricity Board maintenance depot. At Galnewa a security forces mobile patrol was fired upon by subversives. Security forces retaliated, killing one subversive.

Northwestern Province: During a cordon and search operation security forces recovered from a subversive hideout .303 rifles, shotguns and cartridges.

Northern Province: Jaffna: An IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] patrol was fired upon by suspicious armed militants. IPKF returned fire, killing two militants and a supporter of the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam]. The LTTE supporter has been identified as an employee of the postal department. Three locally-made rockets, 141 posters, hand grenades and cyanide capsules were also recovered by the IPKF, states the government communique.

Foreign Minister Meets Northeast Province Chief

BK2409160989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] A Sri Lankan delegation led by the foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, held talks with the chief minister of the Northeastern Province, Mr Varadaraja Perumal, in Trincomalee today. Matters relating to expeditious implementation of the devolution process, establishment of a provincial police force and strengthening of the civil administration were discussed. Other issues that came up for discussion included arrangements for the safety of Tamils after the withdrawal of the PKF [Peacekeeping Force].

Later, briefing newsmen about the outcome of the talks, an official spokesman said Mr Wijeratne assured full protection for the provincial government employees against the LTTE's [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] ultimatum to get them to quit office by the 1st of next month.

Our correspondent Jayraj reports that the visit of Mr Wijeratne to the Northeastern Province assumes special significance as it comes within a week of the signing of a joint communique between New Delhi and Colombo.

Northeast Chief Wants Tamils in Armed Forces

BK2509065989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the chief minister of the Northeastern Province, Mr Varadaraja Perumal, has said the implementation of the recent [India-Sri Lanka] joint communique in toto is the only way to end the ethnic crisis in the island. In an interview to All-India Radio correspondent Jayaraja in Trincomalee today, he said establishment of the provincial police force and inclusion of Tamils in the armed forces of Sri Lanka alone will ensure the safety and security of the people. Mr Perumal disclosed that a regional autonomous council will be set up for the Muslim minority living in Tamil-dominated areas in the northeast. It will help them in maintaining their cultural identity.

Northeast Chief Willing To Hold New Elections

BK2609040489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The chief minister of the Northeast Province of Sri Lanka has said that he is prepared to dissolve the provincial council and hold fresh elections, provided the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] returns to the democratic path and participates in the restoration of peace and normalcy.

Addressing a press conference at Trincomalee yesterday evening, Mr Perumal said no sacrifice is too much for safeguarding the interests of the Tamils and creating a safe environment for the life and property of the people. He said the need of the hour is the unity of all Tamil

groups and cooperation in achieving a larger objective of resolving the ethnic conflict. Mr Perumal expressed the hope that better sense will prevail upon all the parties concerned and peace would reign in the region after the departure of the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force]. [passage omitted]

The Sri Lankan Government has issued orders to the police and security forces to suspend all operations against JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] from 0600 tomorrow. The cease-fire will initially be for 72 hours. The government has, however, warned that the army will take action to prevent any breach of peace. The JVP has so far not responded to the cease-fire.

Northeast Chief Thanks India for Relief Aid

BK2309124989 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Another shipload of relief materials from India for the Northeastern Province of Sri Lanka has reached the island. This is the fourth shipment of goods under the special Indian rehabilitation assistance program. The items include printing machines, lorries, jeeps, tractors, and farm equipment, besides TV and radio sets.

Speaking on the occasion, the chief minister, Mr Varadaraja Perumal, thanked the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, for his continued help in rejuvenating the economy of the province. He expressed the hope that adequate security arrangements for the Tamils will be made to stabilize the gains of Indian assistance.

Monks Appeal to UN Against Government 'Genocide'

BK2109053089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Text] Colombo, Sept 21 (AFP)—An organisation of Sri Lankan Buddhist monks have asked the United Nations to intervene to prevent what it calls genocide in the island republic.

The Sri Lanka National Bhikku (Monks') Federation in a letter to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has charged that the Colombo administration was "anti-democratic and illegal" and using security forces to protect the ruling party.

"The present illegal government of Sri Lanka is deploying its armed forces for the protection of the (ruling) United National Party and to destroy all the patriotic forces," the federation said in its letter.

The organisation had documented the killings of 32 Buddhist monks, 53 school children and 40 university students in the past two years at the hand of security forces or pro-government vigilante groups.

The 32-page communique to the UN also said that dozens of monks had disrobed and left their temples after threats against them. The monks were harassed in the government's drive against anti-government rebels.

The militant Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Organisation), which is continuing a violent campaign to overthrow the government, has been accused of killing over 4,500 people in the past two years.

"Please take into account the tragic state of affairs and while informing the member countries about the genocide taking place due to the anti-democratic illegal regime in Sri Lanka, we urge you in the name of humanity to take all the necessary steps to liberate our motherland," the federation said it its letter dated September 12.

Copies of the letter were made available to opposition leaders, members of the clergy and reporters here Thursday.